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Thursday, April 27, 1989

Vaisakha 7, 1911 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 27, 1989/Vaisakha 7, 1911
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Expansion of Mother Dairy

*758. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for the expansion of Mother Dairy in different cities in the near future with the cooperation of State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). Under Operation Flood-III, milk processing capacities of Mother Dairies are proposed to be augmented by way of :-

- (i) expansion in the cities of Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad;
- (ii) Creation of additional processing facilities of Mother Dairies at Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay; and
- (iii) Setting up of a new Mother Dairy at Gandhinagar (Gujarat).

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I think increasing demand for milk in the country and concentration of population in big cities need to emphasis. People from villages in large numbers are setting in cities. Therefore, development of organisation like Mother Dairy is essential. In this connection, the hon. Minister has stated that his facility is being expanded in Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad. He has further said that additional processing facilities will be created in Mother Dairies at Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. I want to know how much additional processing capacity is being created in Delhi and how much additional population will be benefited by it ? Is the plant to be installed here being imported or is indigenously manufactured?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have stated in my reply that capacity will be increased at some places. New Mother Dairies will be set up at Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and at one new place i.e. Gandhinagar. So far as their capacity is concerned, the existing capacity of 4 lakh liters at Kurla in Bombay will be increased to 8 lakh litres, in Delhi the capacity will be increased from 6.5 lakh liters to 10.5 lakh liters and in Calcutta, the existing capacity of 4 lakh liters will be increased to 8 lakh liters. He has asked about Delhi only, but I have told about all the three cities. Similarly, the capacity in Madras will be raised by one lakh liters to make it three lakh liters. Additional capacity of 3 lakh liters in Bangalore will take the total capacity to 5 lakh liters. Likewise, additional 2 lakh liters of capacity will take the total capacity in Hyderabad to 4 lakh liters. Such is our expansion proposals. About Rs. 1195 crores will be spent in the whole country under Operation Flood -III so that maximum development is achieved in this sphere and milk production could be raised to further higher levels. This will help the common man and small farmers to get

remunerative price besides providing the farmers easy means of livelihood.

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether a mother dairy is functioning in Patna, the capital of Bihar and a number of its centres have also been opened around Patna? Has the State Government sent any proposal for Central Collaboration in it? If so, what is his reaction thereto?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a dairy in Patna which was being run by the State Government. It had become very sick. Following this, N.D.D.B. was asked to take it over. After it was taken over, the N.D.D.B. improved its functioning and handed its management back to the Bihar Government. Now this dairy is working properly. The present capacity of this dairy is one lakh liters and we have asked to initiate action to increase the capacity. So far as the question of providing assistance under Operation Flood - III is concerned, N.D.D.B. Will provide this assistance.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, I am glad that Hyderabad is also included in the augmentation programme, but may I know from the Hon. Minister what are the allocations made for the expansion of the Hyderabad Mother Dairy and whether the existing capacity will be sufficient for the needs of the Hyderabad people and if not what action the Government is taking to meet the requirements of the Hyderabad people?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just stated that the capacity of Hyderabad dairy is 2 lakh liters and we are going to double it. We shall increase it to 4 lakh litres. Funds for this purpose have already been allocated and work is going to start very soon. It will be our endeavour to expand it very soon. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you concerned with the results or the means?

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: What is the total allocation? I want to know the total allocation. This is an incomplete answer. I asked specifically for the budgetary allocation.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I had just stated that there is a provision of Rs 1195.82 crores under Operation Flood III which will be spent all over the country. Some new dairies will be established and some of the existing ones will be expended. There is no shortage of funds. Money has already been allotted wherever new dairies are to be opened as in Gujarat or where capacity is to be expended. Work will start very soon.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: If you are not able to give now, kindly communicate it to me.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I have just stated that there is a provision of Rs., 1195 crores under it. There is no shortage of funds.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Hon. Speaker, Sir, milk is supplied to the whole country from Rajasthan but per capita consumption in the State is just 250 grams. Milk is supplied to Delhi and other places from Rajasthan but prices have not been fixed on yearly basis. During lean period, farmers have to supply milk at very cheap rates. Will the hon. Minister order purchase of milk at the price payable during May and June from Rajasthan farmers and milk producers who supply milk at cheaper rates in December and January or at an average price so as to

encourage the milk suppliers to produce more? The people engaged in the occupation of producing milk are gradually shifting to other occupations, because they do not get reasonable price. What steps are being taken to encourage them so that more milk could be supplied to Delhi in order to remove the shortage?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: There are three seasons of milk. One starts from July, August which is mean seasons, another is in winter which is the peak person and the third is the lean season, which we have in the summer. Mother Dairy and D.M.S. purchase milk at the rate of Rs. 6.61 from the federation at present. After deducting the expenditure incurred by the federation, the balance amount is distributed among the farmers. Similarly D.M.S. and Mother Dairy purchase milk from the federation at the rate of Rs. 6.04 during the mean season and at the rate of Rs 5.58 during the lean season. After deducting the nominal expenses, incurred by the federation, the balance amount is given to the farmers. He has said that I have not given the figures about Andhra Pradesh. An amount of Rs. 24 crores has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Hon. Speaker, Sir, farmers number 12 lakh 11 thousand 583 in Jhunjhunu area of Rajasthan. Keeping this large number of farmers in view, a Mother Dairy plant was installed some time back. But since the plant has been closed down, the farmers are left with no source to sell their milk off.

SHRIGIRIDHARILAL VYAS: You have left out Sikar.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: It includes Sikar also. Jhunjhunu has been deprived of it. Will the hon. Minister give an assurance to reopen the plant in the near future keeping in view the means of livelihood of the farmers of Jhunjhunu?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has never mentioned

about it in the past. He has told me today only that the plant at Jhunjhunu is lying closed. I shall certainly look into it and take up the matter with the Rajasthan Government also. N.D.D.B. will be asked to make it functional again. It will be made operational if it is in functional condition. N.D.D.B. has advanced a sum of Rs. 11 crores, 26 lakh, and 70 thousand to Rajasthan Government.

[English]]

Merger of NREP and IRDP

***759. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the Integrated Rural Development Programme has helped the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans in bringing them above the poverty line;

(b) whether in view of present-day depreciation in the rupee value, Government propose to amend the existing cut-off line of Rs. 4800/- under the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to merge the Integrated Rural Development Programme with the National Rural Employment Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans upto an annual income of Rs 4800/- per annum are assisted with a package of subsidy and loan in order to acquire income generating assets and thereby enable them to earn incremental income and eventually

cross the poverty line. According to Concurrent Evaluation Report for January-December, 1987, at the national level 60% of the old beneficiaries had crossed the level of Rs. 3500 and 13% the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400. However, in about 78% cases the assets provided under IRDP had generated incremental income. the incremental income was more than Rs. 2000 in 27% cases, between Rs. 1001-2000 in 24% cases and between Rs. 501-1000 in 17% cases. It was upto Rs. 500 in 10 cases.

There is no proposal under considerations of the Government to amend the cut-off line of Rs 4800.

There is no proposal to merge the integrated Rural Development Programme with the National Rural Employment Programme.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to know what machinery has been evolved to check that the allocation marked under the two programmes for the Scheduled Castes actually reach them. What is the estimated number of Scheduled Caste families actually benefited by these programmes and are brought above the poverty line over a number of years since the inception of these programmes?

I would like to know whether any assessment has been made at any stage of the outcome of the various sub-Plans launched under these programmes like Development of Women and Children in rural areas and how far have these programmes helped ameliorating the lot of the poor people?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There was a concurrent evaluation. The result of the concurrent evaluation shows a positive impact of the Rural Development Programme.

So, far as IRDP is concerned, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the target is 30% of the total allocation. But, we have been able achieve 44.71 i.e. we

have crossed the target. It is a very good performance of IRDP.

Now coming to women, we have got a programme from our side. There are lot of programmes under which we are providing facilities for the women and also children in the rural areas. About 60% of the old beneficiaries had crossed the level of Rs. 3,500/- and 13% have crossed the revised poverty line of Rs. 6,400/-

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: My second supplementary is what is the present yardstick to determine the poverty line and whether in view of the every day depreciation in the rupee value, will the Government revise the existing norm?

What are the difficulties which lie in the way of Government in raising this cut-off line so as to make the programme more result and benefit oriented?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The poverty line is determined by the Planning Department and if the question is directed to the Planning Ministry, it will be better.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would only take a minute to tell him that so far as the yardstick for the people living below poverty line is concerned, a person needs atleast 2300 calories per day. A person falling short of this quantity of calories is considered to be living below poverty line. According to a survey conducted by the N.S.S. in 1983-84 nearly 4 crore 45 lakh families in the entire country were living below poverty line, which constituted approximately 40 per cent of the total population. Our target during the Seventh Five Year Plan was to reduce this percentage of 40 to 28. We want that during the Eighth Five Year Plan, this percentage should further go down to 10 per cent. The Government has distributed funds amounting to Rs. 11 thousand crores to the poor under the I.R.D.P. from 1980 to February 1989. Out of this

amount, Rs. 7 thousand crores was distributed as loan and Rs. 4 thousand crores in the form of subsidy to the poor, so that the condition of the poor may improve.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the 1983-84 survey was conducted in a great hurry and there was no reasonable yardstick for it? If that be so, the number of people living below poverty line in our country has been increasing further due to fragmentation of holdings and continuous rise in the price line. I would like to ask whether the Government has any confirmed figures or has it formulated any time-bound programme which may indicate the time by which poverty line be eradicated? Has the Government fixed any deadline for the purpose?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The hon. Member has asked a very important question, but this is not correct to say that the survey was conducted in a hurry. Whenever a survey is conducted, the statistics are finalised only after going deep into all aspects and then only decision is arrived at. To say that wrong figures have been given in a haste is not correct.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Sir, I said it on the basis of my experience..

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Your experience can be one of a haste.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Sir, my experience is not one of haste, it is absolutely correct.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as his question regarding the time by which poverty will be removed is concerned, my submission is that the efforts of the Government have always been to remove poverty and numerous programmes have been formulated by it for poverty alleviation. As I submitted just now, out of 4.5. crore families, the Government is going to help 2 crore families during the Seventh Plan. The rest of such families will be helped in the

Eight Five Year Plan so that their number is further reduced from 28 per cent to 10 per cent. The effort of the Government will be that poverty is removed from the country in the Eighth Five Year Plan, but you know Mr. Speaker, Sir that the resources are shrinking with the increase in population of our country. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to say that poverty will be rooted out completely. What is important is as to what is the endeavour and intention of the Central Government. The endeavour and intention of the Government has been to formulate programmes and give employment to the poor.

MR. SPEAKER: The fact is that we can get the desired results only if the Government and all the parties sit together and formulate a solid strategy on population control.

[English]

We must control population before we control this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the national average of the people living below poverty line is 37 per cent. However it is unfortunate that there are still some states like Bihar where 47 per cent people are living below poverty line and, I feel, this percentage is highest in the country. Therefore, through you. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any special scheme has been formulated for Bihar for the upliftment of the 47 per cent people living below poverty line so as to bring them below the national average?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I submitted just now, more than Rs. 11 thousand crore have been spent on I.R.D.P. from 1980 till date. So far as the other schemes namely, N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. are concerned, the two have been merged to evolve a new scheme called Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Rs. 500 crores have been allocated for it. In this regard, the hon. Prime Minister will make an announcement

in the House shortly regarding its details and then you will realise what a marvellous scheme has been formulated for giving employment to the people in our country. Assistance will also be given under this scheme to the States like Bihar where extreme poverty prevails in certain districts.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO: Sir, much development has taken place through these programmes especially in the rural areas to enable them to have improvement in the road conditions. Last year, there was a ban on spending RLEGP funds for roads. It was expected to spend only on buildings. Now, these two programmes, i.e. NREP & RLEGP are going to be merged. My question to the hon. Minister is this. In the revised scheme of merger of NREP and RLEGP, will the Government make scope for spending these funds for road development also? Because still several lakhs of villages are unconnected. Under the MNP categories, sufficient funds are not made available. Unless provision of funds is made to this also, road development in rural areas will not take place. So my question is whether the Government will consider this and issue suitable instructions.

The second point is, under IRDP programmes now-a-days due to the increase in the income levels of people there is a vast scope under the service sector. Under IRDP programmes and self-employment schemes more units like trade cycles should be given to sell vegetables and fruits etc. More units of two-wheel cycles or four-wheel cycle carts should be earmarked and allotted because more number of people can be helped.

MR. SPEAKER: This is suggestion and not a question. He will take note of your suggestion.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA

RAO: Will the Government take necessary steps and act accordingly.?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he submitted that the funds meant for NREP and RLEGP are not being spent on roads and are being diverted to other works. He has given the example of Andhra Pradesh. However, funds in that State are not spent on the work for which they are collected. Even the very nomenclature is altered. Therefore, his complaint is very valid and he should take it up with the State Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have not been able to understand the question.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: You are a very intelligent Member and always speak the truth. I appreciate you for this. But so far as spending funds on roads is concerned, upto 25 per cent of funds in that scheme can be spent on roads. There will no restriction on it.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister is aware, ever since the expansion of cantonment board took place 20-25 years ago a number of marginal farmers in nearly villages whose land was acquired slipped below poverty line. Agriculture labourers in that area are also going below poverty line day after day. As per the Government rules, those living below poverty line in the cantonment areas are not covered under NREP and RLEGP. I would like to know whether keeping the special circumstances in view, the Government would give any assurance to cover these citizens living below poverty line also under the IRDP, NREP and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people who are living in the Cantonment Board are not under the Department of Rural Development. They will be covered in the Cantonment scheme when formulated or in the schemes formulated for the town or the municipal area.

[English]

Rationalisation of DTC Bus Routes

*760. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation service to commuters and its frequency of service is related to the growth and density of population of an area; and

(b) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Delhi Transport Corporation Authorities to rationalise bus routes to provide satisfactory bus service to commuters of all areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) and (b). DTC is operating on 727 city routes, carrying about 46 lakhs passengers per day. The number of buses on various routes and the frequency of the services are based on traffic requirements and availability of resources. Route rationalization has been undertaken by DTC and this is a continuous process.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Delhi is a huge metropolitan city. It is peculiar in one respect that the commuters are totally dependent mainly on the DTC bus system. As the Hon. Minister has said, 727 city routes carry an average 46 lakhs of people everyday. There are also the inter-State city routes which help in carrying about 2 lakhs more people. Because of the tremendous increase in the population in the city, the bus services have become totally inadequate.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Minister or the Government will consider having rail route system connecting the east and the west of the city so as to reduce the burden on the bus system.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr Speaker, Sir, this thought has been prevailing in the mind of the Government and we also are aware that the population of Delhi is going high. In the last one and a half to two years the population of Delhi has increased by 35%. So, this is a suggestion which is prevailing in our thinking and the Government has a proposal to have a unified transport authority where all these systems could be combined together and the commuter does not face the problem of changing from rail to the bus or from bus to the rail; this is being discussed and the Government will soon take a decision on this.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: My second question relates to the quality of bus service. The DTC is responsible for a number of accidents every year. In 1987, for instance, 181 lives were lost and in 1986, 170 and I believe, the number is increasing every year. This is because they have not got sufficiently large police force for regulating the traffic. The result is that the number of accidents is increasing. There is a bus shelter in front of my house; and I find that people have to get down from a moving bus and get into the bus when it is still moving; the buses do not stop. This is one of the reasons for accidents. I have never seen such a thing happening in Bombay. (Interruptions) In Delhi people have to get down from a moving bus and last week, I saw a person getting down and breaking his legs.

The second problem is that we are often hearing women being molested by rude conductors and the drivers in the buses. These incidents are also increasing. May I know whether the hon. Minister will take steps to see that the accidents are reduced and the molestations stopped?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been a very sore subject and often it has been discussed in Parliament and the Government for its part have been taking very serious note of it and we have made efforts. We have improved the DTC in all the sectors, maintenance, operational revenue etc. But behaviors has been one

sore subject where efforts have not produced that much result. But they have produced results. I am glad to inform the House that the DTC has been awarded 'The National Productivity Council Award' as the best city passenger service, which itself.. *(Interruptions)*

It is not my judgement.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Is it a manipulated one or a real one?

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Then you can well imagine that is the state of affairs in other parts of the country. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, the DTC has worked very hard in the last three and a half years. We have really gone into each sector to improve upon the things. I need not harp on the fact that the DTC has been awarded the National Productivity Council Award that the DTC is the best. The National Productivity Council is an independent body, which considered every—transport in Bombay, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh—, where all units have been considered and on productivity basis, they have given the trophy. This is not a Government assessment or Department assessment. It is Productivity Council's assessment.

But I do share the feelings of the hon. Member that the behaviour has not improved to that extent. So we have carried out special courses for training the conductors. We have been giving them lectures every week and we have been taking disciplinary action against those people, wherever incidents have been reported to us. Last time the case of Munisha was reported. We had no bus number and no indication of any individual, still we could trace that individual and put him behind the bars within 9 to 10 hours of the incident. So the efforts from the Government side are on. But as the hon. member has said, the traffic culture of the City is also different. Here people never queue up. We put two thousand cops every day on the roads to help the people make

queue. But we cannot help when twenty people chat with each other and when the bus comes they run to get into the bus... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP: *

MR. SPEAKER: He is speaking without my permission. It is not being allowed. So, the Minister need not reply to that.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The Government efforts are on and if any hon. Member has any particular suggestion, he is most welcome to give it. I would like to take their cooperation to improve. Not only that we are also asking the public for suggestions to improve the system. In each region we have organised an open house. Whatever suggestions come we consider them.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : There is always place for improvement. I agree with the hon. Minister that DTC has improved ever since he took over. But as he had mentioned about the cultural aspect of Delhi. Now women in Delhi unfortunately do not get the right preference that they should get . If you see in areas where there are colleges or where there are working girls DTC has provided buses but in the rationalisation of services, I think, in front of girls' colleges and especially their working areas where there are lot of working girls special buses should be provided at times which should be also after night-fall otherwise they have to travel in the normal buses. Now for women and girls will the Minister look into the suggestions given by the girls' colleges instead of his own department?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, we have ladies special normally on the routes where we find there are more working ladies. we have reserved seats for ladies but unfortunately gents sit on those seats and ladies cannot ask them to get up. I have seen it personally by travelling in buses that so many ladies request the particular commuters that the seat is reserved for ladies. *(Interruptions)* We have also received complaints in this regard and issued instructions. I have

seen ladies telling commuters that the seat is meant for ladies. The reply that comes is that he is getting down at the next stop whereas he does not. So many times conductors come and tell that the seat is reserved for ladies but pardon my saying the whole bus looks at it and few people get up and say that since the seat is reserved for ladies that particular commuter may vacate the seat. Now this culture will take some time to evolve. (*Interruptions*) As far as the suggestion of the hon. Member is concerned we will have more specials for the ladies and accommodate the suggestions coming from the colleges.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: I quite appreciate that the hon. Minister has been indulging in self-praises. I would certainly like to tell him that the efficiency of a mass transport system is adjudged by two factors—operational efficiency and the monetary return. Unfortunately DTC has failed to satisfy the passengers and it has also not been able to earn money. It is running into losses for several years. I appreciate the mass transport system by buses alone cannot solve the problem of Delhi. It is necessary that the present system should be rationalised and improved including the behaviour of the crew. In this do not take the shelter behind the factor that culture of the city is such. Delhi is known for its culture.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever little I have learnt in politics Shri Khurshid Alam Khan has been teaching me since 1979 onwards. If at all something I have learnt in politics I have learnt it from Shri Khurshid Alam Khan. (*Interruptions*) I agree with him that operational and the financial aspect are the two factors. I have been informing the House that even today DTC has is the lowest fare in the country. For six km BEST charges 75 np to 95 np; Madras charges 70 np and Delhi charges 50 np. For fifteen km BEST charges Rs. 1.45 to Rs. 1.75; Madras Rs. 1.20 and Delhi charges Rs. 1. Another factor is that there is no other transport which gives concession to rehabilitation colonies, student concession, which costs us in term of roughly Rs. 25 to Rs. 28

crores per year. Rs. 12.50 is the fare for a student to go anywhere for amount. Sir, can you afford Rs. 12.50 at today's cost? These are the factors which have become a burden on the DTC. He has said about Delhi culture. It is also there.

They do not allow the rates to be raised. any, The Government is putting in their best efforts. As far as the operational efficiency is concerned, we have improved in fuel efficiency and we are saving on tyres, saving on the maintenance of the bus. There has been improvement. And that is why we have been able to reduce the losses and give a better service. As far the other factors which Mr. Khurshid Alam Khan referred to, we will continue to work hard on these and try to give satisfaction to the commuters. Behaviour is one thing which is very important where our efforts are on and we will see to it that the behaviour of the DTC improves.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now your Guru might have become happy. Guru jinande tappne, chele jan chhidap.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : He is not guru, but ustad.

MR. SPEAKER: It is one and the same thing. You have merely translated it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kurien.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I request that Question No. 763 and Question No. 764 may be taken together.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister has no objection, then it is all right.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: I have no objection. We can take them together.

Exploitation of Marine Wealth in Kerala

*763. **PROF. P.J.KURIEN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of marine wealth of Kerala being exploited at present;

(b) whether any plan has been formulated to increase substantially the exploitation of this wealth during the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

(a) Marine fish landed in Kerala represent about 42% of the estimated marine fishery potential of the State.

(b) and (c) Some of the important Schemes implemented in Kerala during 1989-90 are Dory Fishing, Deep Sea Fishing, Fishing Craft Development and Integrated Fisheries Development Project. Besides, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Motorization of Traditional Craft and Introduction of improved Beach Landing craft are also under implementation in Kerala. Construction of 4 minor fishing harbours namely Munambam, Thangassery, Puthiappa and Stage III of Vizoinjam fishing harbour, besides a number of fish landing Centres, is in progress.

Species of Fish In Coastal Area of Orissa

*764. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the species of fish found in the coastal area of Orissa and the demand of this type of fish in the country and also abroad; and

(b) the steps taken for the development of fisheries in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

(a) A large number of species of fish and shell fish is found in the coastal waters of Orissa. Some of the important species of fish and shell fish landed in Orissa are Hilsa, Oil-Sardine, Anchovy, Tachysurus, Shark, Skate, Ray Penaeid prawn, Squid, Cuttle fish, Indian Mackerel, Seer fish, Pomfret, Horse-mackerel, Rockcod, Crocker, Indian Salmon and Trichiurus. Penaeid prawn, Squid and Cuttle fish have very high demand abroad. Some species of fish such as pomfret, seer fish etc. have also demand abroad. Penaeid prawn, pomfret, seer fish, Hilsa etc. have very high demand in the domestic market, while all other species have demand either in fresh or in cured condition in the country.

(b) Several Schemes are implemented for development of fisheries in Orissa. Some of the important Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in Orissa are:-

- (i) Development of agriculture through Fish Farmers Development Agencies;
- (ii) Development of Infrastructural facilities for fish seed production;
- (iii) Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development;
- (iv) Motorization of Traditional Craft;
- (v) Introduction of Improved Beach Landing Craft.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The Minister in his statement has said that Kerala represents about 42 per cent of the estimated marine fishery potential of the State. I would like to say that this is going to be decreased further

because whatever assistance the Government is giving to the fishing sector, especially to the poor fishermen, is not reaching their pockets. Now this assistance is given to the cooperative societies and Fisheries Corporation of the States. Recently, cooperative societies were formed in the State of Kerala excluding the real traditional fishermen and at the same time including political leaders and other categories of people in whom the ruling party has interest. (*Interruptions*)

I am prepared to authenticate what I am saying. I will take the full responsibility... (*Interruptions*)... Sir, he cannot interrupt me during the Question Hour... (*Interruptions*)

These cooperative societies have recently been formed excluding the fishermen. There was agitation and lot of resentment among the fishermen. And because of this, Kerala Government could not conduct the elections in these cooperative societies even though the dates were fixed. ... (*Interruptions*)... This is a question on Kerala. You read the question.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Don't make a general statement (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you worry?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, you please allow him a supplementary then he can ask whatever he wants ; Let him not interrupt me like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why don't you put the question instead of making statement ?

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: He is referring to the fishy problems of Kerala. Why are you feeling embarrassed?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the assistance given is reaching the pockets of the middlemen. You have mentioned the Thangassery project, harbour project which has been started with the assistance of the Central Government. The politicalization has gone to the extent that about the inauguration even the Central Minister of that Constituency was not informed. The result is that the fishing sector has been totally politicized. Therefore, these fishermen are not getting the help given by the Government which will affect the fishing products produced in Kerala.

I would like to know whether you are aware of all this and if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, Kindly look at the question and what is his supplementary?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: No doubt Kerala is a State which is producing quite a high percentage of fish in the country and sufficient aid is provided to augment this production and assist the fisherman also. The Central Government has been advancing huge sums and it has instructed that the traditional active fishermen will be helped and will be provided assistance.

We have been reading in the papers and also hearing from the Members the complaint that the traditional fishermen are not being included in the cooperative societies that are being formed and some outside elements are being involved. I would like to request the Hon. Member to provide some specific instances with the names of the societies and the districts where these things are taking place. Then we can write to the State Government and collect information in this regard. We can also try to persuade them to follow the accepted norm that only the traditional active fishermen should

be involved in these cooperative societies and no outsider should be involved so that the facilities that are being given reach the real fishermen.

About the Thangassery Project, perhaps the House knows that the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi during his visit to Kerala had announced a package programme involving about Rs. 3668 lakhs. They involve Fishing Harbour at 4 places, Fish Landing Centres at 3 places, Brackish water Fish Farm Development Agency and others. The major project is Thangassery Project which involves the cost of Rs. 1411 lakhs. Out of that the share of Government of India is Rs. 705.50 lakhs and the money released during November, 1988 is Rs. 25 lakhs. After great persuasion and efforts this Thangassery Project was agreed to by the State Government. No doubt the foundation was laid for the project but it is true that the Central Government is not much involved in this and the State Government has taken a line of its own and I think it is not in the best interest of the fishing industry itself.

PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Sir, the Hon. Minister in his reply has said that among the Centrally sponsored schemes, motorisation of traditional crafts is one scheme. Sir, the motorisation of traditional crafts can only be done with what is called the out boat motor. Ordinary boats are used by the fishermen as they cannot buy big boats spending lakhs of rupees. Now, for the motorisation of traditional crafts you may require some Rs. 10,000 to Rs 20,000. These motors are not produced in our country. They are being imported. Last year, for importing these motors, the duty was 25 per cent if the State Corporation imports. But if the private parties import, the duty is 90 per cent. Even that is fine. But unfortunately, the State Corporation did not import last year.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : What is the commission?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: That is what your party is doing. Don't you know that? (*Interruptions*)

My point is that the State Corporations are not importing. Last year they did not import. As a result of this, the poor fishermen are not getting the imported outboard motors and they are suffering. I would like to know whether you would ask the State Fisheries Corporation to import these outboard motors and also to reduce the import duty on these outboard motors in all sectors so that the fishermen can get the motors at cheaper prices.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: It is true that in order to increase the production of fish by the traditional fishing craft, under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 5000 traditional craft during the Seventh Five Year Plan were to be motorised. In Kerala 1,000 traditional craft were to be motorised and sanction had been issued for 700 craft in Kerala during the years 1986-87 to 1988-89. This scheme provided for 50 per cent subsidy to be shared equally by Central and State, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500 and the remaining 50 per cent is given through bank loans. During these two years, 1986-87 and 1988-89, Rs. 26-25 lakhs was released.

Now about the customs duty, in April 1988 the import duty on outboard motors was reduced to 25 per cent in respect of import by any State Fisheries Corporation. In March, 1989, this duty has been reduced upto 35 per cent. But in addition to the Fisheries Corporation, Fisheries Cooperative Federations have also been empowered to import at this concessional rate of duty. Therefore, I think a larger section of traditional fishermen are going to be covered by this reduction of duty upto 35 per cent because the Fisheries Cooperative Federation is a federation which comprises fishermen. So, more and more fishermen can benefit from this concession and this will help the traditional fishermen to modernise their boats. I think the target that has been fixed can be achieved.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: This is a supplement to my Question No. 764 Considering the vast coastal area of the State of

Orissa, the efforts being taken till now to exploit sea products and fish from Orissa Coast are not adequate. So, what are the plans before the Government to exploit maximum sea products from the Orissa Coast? Besides, the hon. Minister has answered in his statement that they have implemented many centrally sponsored schemes in the State of Orissa. May I know how many such F.F.D.A. schemes are functioning in the State? Has the State Government requested the Centre to increase the number of Centrally Sponsored F.F.D.A. Schemes specially in backward and tribal areas? What are your reactions on this issue?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: In Orissa, as I have said in my statement in reply to part b' of the question, at least five schemes have been launched and they are being assisted. These schemes, if they are fully implemented, are abound to help the fishermen to increase the production.

The fish production in Orissa has increased because of these programmes from the year 1983-84. At that time the total production was 97,625 tonnes. In the year 1987-88, the production has gone upto 1,17,000 tonnes. Therefore, this is obvious that the production is going up. The total FFDA's are 13. One is in Orissa the State Government, I hope, is taking vigorous steps for implementing all these projects and that will help the fishermen.

If the hon. Member wants the details separately regarding all these projects, I can supply it to him. But there is a big list.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, the hon. Member has made an allegation that the Central Assistance for the traditional fishermen does not reach them and it is taken away by the middlemen. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has received any complaint regarding any such instances from anybody in Kerala, including the Members of Parliament, and whether the Government has got any evidence regard-

ing that. If so, would he be pleased to inform this House?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: As I said in my reply to the hon. Member earlier, this thing has appeared in the Press also and I have heard from the hon. Members also. I have requested the hon. Member to cite specific instances where the rules have been violated and non-fishermen have been included in the cooperative societies.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: My question was that the assistance intended for the traditional fishermen does not reach them and it is taken away by the middlemen. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: The non-fishermen are included in the cooperative societies. That was his allegation.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: I wanted to know whether in Kerala this assistance has been taken away by the middlemen.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh, there is a place called Machilipatnam where ample potential is there for raising prawn in brackish water. There are a lot of allegations made that the Government of Andhra Pradesh is not preferring the fishermen and it is giving thousands of acres of brackish water land to major companies leave behind traditional fishermen who live for generations of fishing. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he will find out from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and ensure that only the fishermen are preferred over major companies in improving the marine products in and around Machilipatnam.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: I will look into the complaint.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[English]***National Commission on Women's Rights**

*761. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a national commission for women's rights; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Reforms In Examination System

*762. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reforms in the system of examinations was required to be given top priority in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Several measures have been suggested from time to time to bring about meaningful reforms in the examination system. The need for comprehensive and meaningful reforms has also been emphasised in the N.P.E. 1986, Programme of Action and the 7th Plan. The recommendations made by the University Grants

Commission and the NCERT regarding reforms in the higher and school sectors are as follows:

I. *At the University Level*

- (i) Introduction of continuous internal evaluation as a supplement to final examination.
- (ii) Development of Question Banks.
- (iii) Introduction of grading system in place of marking system.
- (iv) Introduction of semester system.
- (v) Demarcation of the syllabi in each paper into well-defined units/areas of content.
- (vi) Repetition of questions set in previous examinations to ensure that the students do not leave out important portions of the syllabi.
- (vii) Restrictions on choice for students in answering questions. If choice is given, it should be by alternate questions rather than picking and choosing any question.
- (viii) Holding examinations only on fulfilling the requirements with regard to lectures, tutorials, practicals etc.
- (ix) Arrangements for proper conduct of examination like effective security, proper supervision and invigilation, cordoning off of the examination centres from the range of loudspeakers and other interference, deployment of flying squads and taking stern

action in cases involving copying and use of unfair means.

implementation of these guidelines are as follows:

II. *At the School Level*

- (i) Examination reforms should enhance the validity and reliability of assessment and examinations should become a powerful tool of improvement in teaching-learning.
- (ii) Designing examination reforms in their totality taking into consideration different stages of education.
- (iii) No Detention Policy and No Public Examination up to Class VIII.
- (iv) De-emphasising Board or Terminal Examinations and increased emphasis on comprehensive continuous evaluation.
- (v) Including non-scholastic areas in the assessment through comprehensive continuous evaluation.
- (vi) Improvements in the conduct of external examination to increase objectivity and fairness.
- (vii) Substituting marks by grades in the results of examinations and introduction of semester system.
- (viii) Opportunity for clearing examinations in parts and for improving one's grades in subsequent attempts.
- (ix) Starting National Testing Service on voluntary basis at the end of school stage.

(c) The achievements as a result of

University Level

- (i) 74 Universities have introduced continuous internal evaluation at different levels.
- (ii) 25 Universities have developed Question Banks.
- (iii) 45 Universities have adopted grading system for various courses.
- (iv) 71 Universities have introduced semester system.
- (v) 56 Universities have informed the Commission that they have initiated steps to divide the syllabus into units/areas of content.
- (vi) 53 Universities have decided that examiners should be free to repeat questions set in the previous examinations.
- (vii) 50 Universities have decided that the choice in answering questions should be restricted to each unit of syllabus.
- (viii) 52 Universities have agreed not to hold examinations without fulfilling the requirement of minimum number of lectures/tutorials, laboratory sessions, etc.
- (ix) 45 Universities have informed the UGC that they are taking steps to ensure the smooth conduct of examinations such as effective security measures, proper supervision and invigilation and stern action in all cases involving copying and use of unfair means.

STATEMENT

SCHOOL LEVEL

Steps for Examination Reform Programme

States which have introduced the Reform Programme

1

2

1. Development of Policy Statement (designs) for each question paper

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, CISE, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Central Board of Secondary Education, Haryana, Tripura, Karnataka, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

2. Appointment of Paper Setters from among those trained in evaluation.

Andhra Pradesh Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, CISE, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Goa, Uttar Pradesh.

3. Appointment of panels of Paper Setters for each question paper.

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, CISE, Tripura, Goa, Uttar Pradesh.

4. Allocation of definite proportionate percentages of marks in question paper for testing different abilities

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, Rajasthan, CISE, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, C.B.S.E, Haryana, Manipur, Tripura, Karnataka, Goa, Uttar Pradesh.

5. Ensuring an effective coverage of the syllabus through the question paper.

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, CISE, CBSE, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Goa, Uttar Pradesh.

<i>Steps for Examination Reform Programme</i>	<i>States which have introduced the Reform Programme</i>
1	2
6. Introduction of specific pinpointed questions in the question paper.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, CISCE, CBSE, Haryana, Tripura, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
7. Inclusion of short-answer questions in the question papers besides the essay type ones.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, CISCE, CBSE, Haryana, Tripura, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
8. Introduction of objective type questions (Multiple Choice) in the question papers.	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, CISCE, Tripura, Goa, Uttar Pradesh.
9. Use of question banks for setting question papers.	Gujarat, Rajasthan, CISCE, Goa, Bihar, Central Board of Secondary Education, Haryana, West Bengal.
10. Abolition of overall options in the question papers.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, CBSE, Uttar Pradesh.
11. Development of marking scheme along with each question paper by the paper setter himself.	Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, CESCE, CBSE, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
12. Division of Question paper into two separate sections for fixed response & free response questions with fixed separate time limits.	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, CISCE.

<i>Steps for Examination Reform Programme</i>	<i>States which have introduced the Reform Programme</i>
1	2
13. Introduction of centralised spot evaluation of scripts.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, CISCE, CBSE, U.P., Tripura, Goa.
14. Introduction of mechanical processing of examination results.	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, CISCE, CBSE, U.P.
15. Agreement for switching over to grading system.	Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, CISCE, Tripura, Karnataka.
16. Scaling of subject-wise results for making them comparable.	Gujarat, Kerala, CISCE.
17. Allowing students to clear the examination in parts.	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Punjab, CBSE.
18. Permitting students to improve their grades by appearing at subsequent examination.	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Punjab, CBSE.
19. Reckoning both the product and performance in Evaluation of practical work in science subject.	Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, CISCE, Tripura, CBSE, Goa, U.P.
20. Incorporation of both academic and non-academic areas of pupil growth in the scheme of internal assesement.	Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu.
21. Issue of separate certificate of internal assesement along-with that of external examination.	Rajasthan.

<i>Steps for Examination Reform Programme</i>	<i>States which have introduced the Reform Programme</i>
1	2
22. Analysis of question papers in details as a feedback for paper setters.	Rajasthan.
23. Analysis of answer-scripts of the examination locating common errors, correlation in score and functional value of each item, etc.	Rajasthan.
24. Autonomy two schools in curriculum teaching, textbooks and evaluation, etc.	Rajasthan.
25. Open book examination.	U.P.

[Translation]

Opening of New I.I.Ts

*765. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish new I.I.Ts in the States which do not have technical institutions of the level of I.I.T.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Implementation of Recommendations of National Commission on Self-Employed Women

*766. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the recommendations made by National Commission on Self Employed Women; and

(b) the recommendations which have been accepted and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Report of the National Commission on Self-Employed Women and Women in the Informal Sector are under consideration of the Department in consultation with concerned Ministries/State Governments.

Improvement of Shipping and Post Operations

*767. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey conducted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry revealed that shipping including port operations is the major bottlenecks in the country's export efforts;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to gear up shipping and port operations to provide exporters a good deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) In a background paper entitled "Export Growth" prepared by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, it has been stated *inter-alia* that Shipping including port operations is a major bottleneck in the country's export efforts. The above document does not indicate the basis on which these conclusions have been arrived at nor does it furnish any data in support of such a surmise.

(b) Govt. do not agree with the view that Shipping including port operations is a bottleneck in the country's export efforts. The exporters have a wide choice of shipping lines and the ports have been able to handle all the cargo offered by exporters.

(c) Govt. is making continuous efforts for bringing about improvements in port and shipping sectors to improve the country's export efforts. Some of the steps taken to

gear up shipping and port operations are:

- (i) Constant monitoring of performance of the Major Ports.
- (ii) Committees consisting of port authorities and port users have been set up in each port to sort out various problems of the exporters at ports.
- (iii) The issue of stevedoring licences has been liberalised and Port Trusts/Dock Labour Boards have also started undertaking stevedoring work, thus introducing more competition in the field.
- (iv) Cargo handling and berthing facilities at ports are being improved in a phased manner.
- (v) Container handling facilities are being improved by inducting modern equipment.
- (vi) A new major port with modern cargo handling facilities has been developed at Nhava Sheva.
- (vii) The procedure for acquisition of ships has been streamlined.

India and Thailand Joint Commission

*768. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Thailand have signed an agreement to set up a Joint Commission to expand bilateral cooperation along with trade and economic tie ups; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

A Joint Commission for bilateral cooperation between India and Thailand has been set up for expanding and enhancing bilateral relations on a listing and long term basis. The Commission will meet under the Chairmanship of the Foreign Ministers alternately in India and Thailand to consider ways and means to promote bilateral cooperation.

Production of Coarse Grains

*769. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of coarse grains call for augmentation since people in rural areas continue to prefer it to wheat or rice;

(b) whether any plan has been drawn up in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which this plan is going to be made applicable to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (d). The production of coarse grains in the country during the first three years of the Seventh Plan has been around 26.00 million tonnes because of consecutive drought during the first three years of the plan. It is expected that a production of about 32.00 million tonnes will be achieved during the year 1988-89. Government have been taking steps to increase and stabilise the production of coarse grains through effective extension system, short duration high yielding varieties and propagation of rainfed/dryland farming technology in the country.

Funds utilised under Central Sector Scheme of minikit programme of maize and millets to support the coarsegrains produc-

tion in the country and allocation to Maharashtra during the last five years are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Maharashtra</i>
1985-86	49.98	14.58
1986-87	57.42	15.67
1987-88	36.88	12.12
1988-89	90.01	13.02
1989-90 (Target)	120.00	15.43

Production of Coarse cereals is also encouraged under the Special Foodgrains Production Programme. Besides the above, under the scheme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production minikits of Coarse cereals are also distributed to farmers as one of the components.

Indian Maritime Arbitration Rules

*770. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Arbitration has urged Government to frame Indian Maritime Arbitration Rules in line with the International Maritime Arbitration Practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

UGC Recognition to Savitri Women's College, Bhanjanagar, Orissa

*771. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Savitri Women's College at Bhanjanagar in Orissa has been declared by the University Grants Commission fit to get grants as affiliated permanently by the Berhampur University under Sections 2(f) and 12(b) of the UGC Act 1956;

(b) whether the College has applied to the University Grants Commission to give grants and assistance for different programmes and schemes; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter and the amount the college is likely to get and when?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The College had applied to the UGC for assistance under the schemes of basic assistance to colleges and development of undergraduate education during the 7th Plan. The proposal of the college under basic assistance scheme has been approved with an allocation of Rs. 1,54,900/- to be provided towards the purchase of books and journals, equipments and participation of teachers in academic conferences within India and 3 short-term teacher fellowships.

The College is also eligible to receive financial assistance from the UGC up to Rs. 4 lakhs under the scheme of development of undergraduate education during the 7th Plan. Since some necessary information has been called for by the Commission from the College, the proposal towards this scheme would be finalised after receipt of the information.

Ban on Capitation Fees in Educational Institutions

*772. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken so far to put a total ban on the practice of collecting capitation fees by privately run engineering and medical colleges; and

(b) the details of the measures contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Government of India have been consistently opposed to commercialisation of technical and professional education and all its manifestations, including the charge of capitation fees. State Governments have been addressed in the matter from time to time.

The All India Council for Technical

Education (AICTE) has been vested with statutory powers for coordinated planning, promotion and regulation of the technical education system. Under the framework of AICTE Act 1987, the State Governments and institutions of technical education have been given an opportunity to take corrective measures to meet the AICTE norms and guidelines. Institutions which are set up in violation of the AICTE norms, or do not follow the admission and fee guidelines or the minimum norms and standards will run the risk of de-recognition by the AICTE.

In so far as medical education is concerned, a Bill to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha and the same is now before a Joint Committee of Parliament. The Bill contains a provision for abolition of capitation fee, as well as for prescription of scales of fee for various courses etc. by the Medical Council of India.

Foreign Proposals in Food Processing Sector

*773. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:
DR. DATTA SAMANT:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several foreign companies are seeking to enter India's food processing sector;

(b) if so, the foreign Companies which have made firm proposals to Government and the proposals which have been cleared and the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the investment which these Companies propose to make in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a)

to (c). 19 proposals involving foreign collaborations/investments in food processing sector have been received, out of which 13 have been cleared after June, 1988. In the cleared proposals, foreign investment of about Rs. 15 crores is envisaged.

Opening of New Regional Offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

*774. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria which govern the opening of new regional offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is considering opening of some new regional offices;

(c) whether some Members of Parliament have given suggestions as to where the proposed regional offices should be opened; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Sangathan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No specific criteria have been laid down for determining the number of Regional Offices required by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Administrative and supervisory convenience broadly determines the need for new Regional Offices.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Kendriya Vidyalaya

Sangathan is examining the need of re-grouping of schools and of new Regional Offices.

(c) and (d). Some Members of Parliament have given suggestions regarding opening of Regional Offices and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is examining the same.

Sale of Insecticides in Daman and Diu

*775. SHRI GOPAL K. TANDEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names, categories of insecticides and its quantities for which the licences to sell, stock or exhibit for sale or distribute the insecticides in Daman and Diu have been granted by Government during the last three years; and

(b) the amount turnover in terms of quantities and amount made by each of the licensees in the last three year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The list of insecticides for which licences to sell, stock or exhibit for sale or distribute have been issued, is given in statement I below.

No quantity is prescribed in such licences.

(b) The required information is not normally compiled by the Government. However, the available information in respect of some of the licensees is given in statement II below.

STATEMENT—I

Names of Insecticides for which Licences to sell, stock or exhibit for sale or distribute the insecticides in Daman and Diu have been granted by the Administration of Daman and Diu during the last 3 years

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Insecticide</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1.	Aldrin 30% EC
2.	Aluminium Phosphide (Tab) 56%
3.	Arrest 50% WP
4.	B.H.C. 50% WP
5.	B.H.C. 10% DP
6.	Biocyp 10% EC
7.	Biofen 20% EC
8.	Butachlor Technical
9.	Butachlor 50% EC
10.	Captan 50% WP
11.	Carbendazim Technical
12.	Carbendazim 50% WP
13.	Carbryl 50% WP
14.	Carbryl 85% WP
15.	Cypermethrin Technical
16.	Cypermethrin 10% EC
17.	Cypermethrin 25% EC
18.	D.D.T. 5% DP
19.	D.D.T. 10% DP
20.	D.D.T. 50% WP

1	2
<hr/>	
21.	D.D.T. 25% EC
22.	Diazinon 20% EC
23.	Dicofol 18.5% EC
24.	Dimethoate Technical
25.	Dimethoate 30% EC
26.	Diuron 50% WP
27.	Durmet 20% EC
28.	2, 4-D Ethyl Ester Salt
29.	Endosulfan Technical
30.	Endosulfan 35% EC
31.	Endosulfan 4% DP
32.	Ethion Technical
33.	Fenvalerate Technical (94%)
34.	Fenvalerate 20% EC
35.	Glyphosate 41% SL
36.	Hexathir 75% WP
37.	Hexavin 50% WP
38.	Hymox 25% EC
39.	Isoproturon 50% WP
40.	Isoproturon 75% WP
41.	Lindane 15% Smoke Generator (Canon)
42.	Malathion Technical
43.	Malathion 5% DP

1	2
44.	Malathion 50% EC
45.	Mancozeb 75% WP
46.	Marvex Super 100
47.	MEMC 6% Hg
48.	Methyl Parathion 2% DP
49.	Methyl Parathion 50% EC
50.	Monocrotophos Technical
51.	Monocrotophos 36% SL
52.	Monophos 40
53.	Orthane 75% SP
54.	Oxydemeton Methyl 25% EC
55.	Phendal 50% EC
56.	Phenyl Mercuric Acetate 1% Hg (Dry Seed Dressing)
57.	PMA Technical
58.	Phorate Technical
59.	Phorate 10% GR
60.	Phoskill 35% SL
61.	Phosphamidon 85% SL
62.	Quinalphos Technical
63.	Quinalphos 25% EC
64.	Ridomil MZ 72%
65.	Sulphur 80% WP

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
66.	Sulphur 85% DP
67.	Thiram 75% WS
68.	Zinc Phosphide Technical

STATEMENT II

Turnover in terms of Quantities and amount made by some of the Licensees in the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Licensee	Turn Over					
		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Qty. in MT	Amount Rs. in lakh	Qty. in MT	Amount Rs. in lakh	Qty. in MT	Amount Rs. in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ficom Organic Ltd.	514.250	205.98	547.250	220.71	104.750	48.24
2.	Super Industries	434.37	35.10	359.29	61.70	279.06	29.08
3.	Searle India Ltd.	—	—	—	—	2.00	348.34
4.	Rallis India Ltd.	—	—	—	—	0.69	67.22
5.	President Industries	—	—	98.92	17.42	88.40	63.74
6.	Gujarat Marketing	—	—	—	—	0.58	65.44
7.	Bharat Pulverising Mills Pvt. Ltd.	3.41	433.60	3.36	358.90	6.49	111.83
8.	Industrial Mineral and Chem. Co. P. Ltd.	0.05	6.20	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of the Licensee	Turn Over							
		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89			
		Qty. in MT	Amount Rs. in lakh	Qty. in MT	Amount Rs. in lakh	Qty. in MT	Amount Rs. in lakh		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
9.	Gujarat Insecticides Ltd.	2.42	1026.98	3.45	1355.19	5.42	1702.70		
10.	Gujarat Agro Ind. Corporation	—	—	—	—	8.93	1227.55		
11.	Khatau Junkar Ltd.	—	—	—	—	33.500	173.00		
12.	Parul Pesticides	—	—	—	—	1.29	158.77		
13.	Excel Ind. Limited	8.15	802.63	13.85	1459.77	19.82	1973.34		

Implementation of ICDS Projects In Kerala

***776. SHRI K. MOHANDAS:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for Integrated Child Development Service Projects is being expanded during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of blocks in Kerala where this programme is likely to be extended?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to sanction 500 new Centrally—sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects in 1989-90. The names of blocks to which this programme is likely to be extended this year will be finalised in consultation with the State Government, shortly.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme In Bihar

***777. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the districts selected under Crop Insurance Scheme in Bihar;

(b) the number beneficiaries under the

scheme so far; and

(c) the names of crops covered by this Insurance Scheme for Kharif 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) All the 39 districts in Bihar have been selected by the Bihar Government for implementation of Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS).

(b) The total number of farmers benefited under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme upto the end of Rabi 1987-88 season in Bihar are 393713.

(c) The crops covered under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in Bihar during Kharif 1988-89 were Paddy and Maize.

[*English*]

Funds to States under Soil Conservation

***778. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to each coastal State for soil conservation during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the work done by each State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). A tabular statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Financial Assistance Released to Coastal States during last three years under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project (RVP) and Integrated watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers (FPR) and the area treated

S. No.	Name of Coastal States	Years	Unit					
			1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
			Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.49	90.00	7.13	110.00	6.70	112.20	
2.	Gujarat	2.35	82.45	2.49	82.56	2.05	85.70	
3.	Karnataka	10.42	170.00	7.90	179.94	8.60	180.00	
4.	Kerala	1.33	80.00	1.16	80.00	1.05	80.00	
5.	Maharashtra	2.91	96.00	1.95	130.00	2.65	100.30	
6.	Orissa	9.66	194.00	10.00	180.30	6.25	198.50	

S. No.	Name of Coastal States	Unit							
		Years				Rs. lakhs			
		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		Area in '000 hectares.	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
7.	Tamil Nadu	3.75	128.00	3.77	131.00	2.75	135.50		
8.	West Bengal	2.46	161.00	2.84	173.10	3.00	180.40		
9.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—		
10.	Daman & Diu (U.T.)	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11.	Pondicherry (U.T.)	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total		41.37	1001.45	37.29	1066.9	33.05	1072.6		

* Provisional.

Erosion by the River Ganges

7165. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has ever been made by the Geological Survey of India with regard to the erosion by the River Ganges; and

(b) if so, their findings, measures recommended and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the course of Quaternary Geological and Geomorphological mapping of Ganga basin in U.P. certain isolated zones in Ganga were found to have shown active erosion. Consequently environmental studies of selected parts of Ganga basin have been taken up and these studies are expected to be completed by 1990.

Take Over of Tribal Villages in Bihar for Establishing BSIL

7166. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of tribal villages have been taken over near Chandil in Singhbhum district of South Bihar for establishing the Bihar Sponge Iron Limited;

(b) if so, the details of the total area taken over and the number of families displaced;

(c) the per acre rate of compensation paid to the land owners;

(d) whether the Bihar Sponge Iron Limited has signed any agreement to offer employment of at least one person from

each displaced family;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of other benefits offered by Bihar Sponge Iron Limited to the displaced persons?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Livestock Census

7167. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Livestock Census which was due in 1987 had been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether the published livestock Census also gives estimates of animal products and their value; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The XIV Quinquennial Livestock Census was due in 1987. However, all the States/Union Territories could not take up the Census due to severe drought conditions in 1987. Accordingly, such States which could not take up Census during 1987, were allowed to undertake the Census during 1988. The present status of the conduct of XIV Livestock Census is given in the statement below. It may be seen that nine States and four Union Territories organised the Livestock Census in 1987 (reference date 15th October, 1987); while 11 States and 2 Union Territories organised the Cen-

sus in 1988 (reference date 15th October, 1988). However, five States could not organise the Census even in 1988 but have confirmed to undertake the Census in 1989 with reference dates indicated against each State.

(b) Only some of these States/Union Territories which conducted Census in 1987

could bring out provisional results so far. It is understood that for the remaining States/Union Territories the work is under progress. The final Census figures are still due from all the States/Union Territories.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Present Status of Conduct of XIV Livestock Census

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/U. Ts</i>	<i>Reference date</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

1987

States

1.	Andhra Pradesh	15th October, 1987
2.	Goa	—do—
3.	Kerala	—do—
4.	Madhya Pradesh	—do—
5.	Maharashtra	—do—
6.	Manipur	—do—
7.	Mizoram	—do—
8.	Nagaland	—do—
9.	Tripura	—do—

U. Ts.:

1.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—do—
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—do—
3.	Lakshadweep	—do—
4.	Pondicherry	—do—

1	2	3
---	---	---

1988

States:

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	15th October, 1988
2.	Assam	—do—
3.	Bihar	—do—
4.	Gujarat	—do—
5.	Haryana	—do—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—do—
7.	Meghalaya	—do—
8.	Rajasthan	—do—
9.	Sikkim	—do—
10.	Tamil Nadu	—do—
11.	Uttar Pradesh	—do—

U. Ts.:

1.	Chandigarh	—do—
2.	Delhi	—do—

1989

States:

1.	Karnataka	31-8-1989
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1-4-1989 (Prov.)
3.	Orissa	15-5-1989
4.	West Bengal	15-6-1989
5.	Punjab	15-1-1989

[*Translation*]

Setting up Mineral based Industries in Bastar (M.P.)

7168. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grant of letters of intent received from Madhya Pradesh Government during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 for setting up industries based on minerals, particularly in Bastar district; and

(b) the number of letters of intent issued by Union Government during the aforesaid period with details of industries proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Failure of Monsoon in Tamil Nadu

7169. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the failure of monsoon in Tamil Nadu during the current year has affected agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) During the South-west monsoon season 1988, Tamil Nadu had received about 40 cms. of rains which was 24 per cent more than the normal rainfall. During North-east monsoon season of 1988,

however, the rainfall was deficient. But agricultural production in Tamil Nadu during the current year is not adversely affected because of good rains received in the South-west monsoon season.

(b) Does not arise.

English Medium Teacher Training College in Delhi

7170. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Delhi there is not a single English Medium Teacher Training College leading to poor teaching standards in Delhi Schools;

(b) whether Happy Hours Foundation, Delhi had started a Training Institute but this was discontinued in 1978 due to inordinate delay of Government to extend recognition thereto despite its approval and assessment by National Council of Educational Research and Training; and

(c) whether Happy Hours Foundation, Delhi is proposed to be invited to restart the course with assistance from Government in their pioneering efforts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir. There are two recognised teacher training Colleges at degree level and four at Nursery level in English medium in Delhi.

(b) As per records of Delhi Administration, the Institute was not a recognised one. Hence the facts regarding closure of the Institute are not in the knowledge of Delhi Administration.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal

with the Delhi Administration.

Representation of Small Fishermen on various Port Trusts

7171. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from Marine Products Export Development Authority suggesting representation of its members on various Port Trusts as exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to give representation to small fishermen also on various Port Trusts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Commerce had forwarded a request of the Marine Products Export Development Authority for appointment of the Authority's representatives on the Port Trusts of Bombay, Vizag, Calcutta, Kandla, Madras and Mangalore.

(c) and (d). No Sir. The role of small fisherman in the activities of a Port Trust is not significant enough to warrant representation on the Port Trusts.

Appointment of Principals and Vice-Principals in Delhi University Colleges

7172. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are rules for the appointment to senior posts of Principals,

Vice-Principals in colleges of the Delhi University;

(b) whether any seniority list is maintained by the University for the appointment of Principals/Vice-Principals in its various colleges;

(c) whether there has been any violation of seniority list/rules of the University in appointing a Vice-Principal; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The appointment of Principal and Vice-Principal in a college is made as per the procedure laid down in Clause 7 and Clause 4 (4) respectively of Ordinance XVIII of the Ordinances of the University of Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) According to the information furnished by the University, it is not aware of any instance of the Ordinances having been violated.

(d) Does not arise.

Passport Applications Pending In RPOS

7173. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport applications pending as on 1 January, 1988 in each passport office in the country;

(b) the number of fresh passport applications received during 1988 and the number of applications disposed off during 1988, office-wise;

(c) the number of applications pending as on 1 January, 1989; office-wise;

(d) the average time taken in granting or rejecting the application for the issue of a passport; and

(e) whether in view of the rising backlog in some offices it is proposed to augment their staff during 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is given in the statement below.

(d) 6 to 8 weeks.

(e) As there is ban of creation of posts, the present staff in Passport Offices is being reallocated according to work in different offices. The Staff Inspection unit of the Ministry of Finance has also been requested to look into the matter.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Passport Office	Passport Applications pending on 1.1.88	No. of passport Applications received in 1988	No. of passports granted in 1988	Arrears as on 1.1.89
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad	10286	98483	88928	17356
2.	Bangalore	5500	50946	48488	11690
3.	Bareilly	18221	63052	53678	18642
4.	Bhopal	3876	21793	19929	1437
5.	Bhubaneshwar	821	6009	4965	1711
6.	Bombay	15080	224471	216526	20040
7.	Calcutta	12578	54339	51688	6573
8.	Chandigarh	22328	80079	67331	24498
9.	Cochin	22870	134109	164767	40964
10.	Delhi	11119	100299	92476	10630
11.	Guwahati	669	4164	3628	1506

Sl. No.	Passport Office	Passport Applications pending on 1.1.88	No. of passport Applications re- ceived in 1988	No. of passports granted in 1988	Appears as on 1.1.89
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Hyderabad	7856	121028	88358	39389
13.	Jaipur	7653	50573	40997	13778
14.	Jalandhar	50501	74881	70492	60047
15.	Kozhikodo	14896	108804	80238	41962
16.	Lucknow	7761	53939	43794	20087
17.	Madras	7538	84211	84158	10782
18.	Patna	5227	12793	11527	4242
19.	Panaji	—	12274	12162	386
20.	Srinagar	5465	9217	8269	5069
21.	Trichy	10772	95284	89185	15198
Total		241017	1460748	1341584	365987

States Legislations to regulate Educational Institutions by Minority Communities

7174. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have passed legislations to regulate education;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the name of the relevant Acts;

(c) whether some States have framed rules to regulate the establishment and 'recognition' of educational institutions established by Minority Communities;

(d) if so, the names of such States and the dates of such regulations; and

(e) whether these regulations have been vetted by Union Government to check whether the constitutional right of the minorities under Article 30 is in any way infringed or eroded by such Acts or rules framed thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). Education being in the concurrent list of the Constitution, State Governments have powers for formulation of educational Acts/Regulations and for their implementation. Information in this regard is not being maintained by the Union Government.

(e) The Union Government do not vet these Acts/Regulations unless required by law. The Government of India is not aware of any specific instance of the State law or rules infringing the educational rights of minorities guaranteed under the Constitution.

[Translation]

Joining of Political Party by Non-Teaching Staff of Delhi University and Its Colleges

7175. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-teaching staff of Delhi University and its affiliated colleges can become member of any political party;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the relevant rule under which they can become member of a political party?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, it has taken a decision that no non-teaching employee of the University shall be a member of any political party/organisation or take part in any political activity or be a member of the Parliament or State Assembly or any local or other authority.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Scheduled Caste Candidates Promoted as Principals in Delhi Administration Schools

7176. SHRI PURAN CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Scheduled Caste persons promoted to the Post of the Principals on adhoc basis;

(b) whether some Scheduled Caste persons were promoted to the post of the Principals even though they did not complete required experience as Post Graduate Teacher/Vice Principal;

(c) whether their less experience had not been condoned so far by the competent authority; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) 26 persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste community were promoted in 1988 to the post of Principal by the Delhi Administration on ad-hoc basis.

(b) All the 26 persons mentioned above satisfied the requirement of minimum experience as prescribed in the Recruitment Rules.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Non-Promotion to the Post of Principals due to Pending Complaints

7177. SHRI PURAN CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Vice-Principals in Delhi Administration, Delhi whose promotions have not been done to the post of the principals due to the complaints pending against them;

(b) the date in each case separately since the promotions have not been given to the above Vice-Principals;

(c) whether according to Government orders promotion can be given in spite of pending complaints; and

(d) if so, the reasons due to which above persons have not been promoted?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The following Vice-Principals could not be promoted to the post of Principal due to non-availability of vigilance clearance:—

1. Shri D.R. Nim
2. Shri K.C. Rakesh
3. Shri P.C. Arya
4. Shri C.P.S. Tomar
5. Smt. V.K. Choudhary
6. Smt. Santosh Kapoor

(b) In the first five cases the promotions have not been given from 14.3.1988 and in the 6th case it has not been given from 14.9.1988.

(c) and (d). The Government orders are that promotions are withheld in cases where disciplinary proceedings are contemplated.

Vice-Principals Working Independently in Delhi Administration Schools

7178. SHRI PURAN CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Vice-Principals along with the names of the Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi Administration Delhi, where they are working independently; and

(b) the date/dates in each case separately since the above Vice Principals are working independently?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Details of the Vice Principals/Names of the Senior Secondary Schools with dates, where Vice Principals are working independently

Vice Principals (Female)

S. No.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. Schools	Date
1	2	3
1.	(G.G.S.S.S.) Rani Garden	1.3.89
2.	Nand Nagri	1.10.88
3.	B. Blk. Yamuna Vihar	1.12.88
4.	Chawla	1.12.88
5.	Bulbuli Khana	1.11.88
6.	S.M. Marg	15.2.88
7.	Same Pur	1.11.88
8.	Sultan Puri	15.1.89
9.	Ashok Vihar (Ph. II)	1.3.89
10.	Sagar Pur	1.2.89
11.	Ghonda	11.11.88
12.	Mandawli	15.12.88
13.	No. 2 C-Blk. Yamuna Vihar	August, 1988
14.	C.R. Park	1.4.89
15.	Qutab Garh	May, 1988
16.	Malviya Nagar	1.4.89
17.	Krishna Nagar	1.4.89
18.	R.P. Bagh	1.3.89

1	2	3
<i>Vice Principals (Male)</i>		
<i>Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. Schools</i>		
1.	P.S.P. Road, Nangloi	1.11.88
2.	Chand Pur Majra	16.9.88
3.	M.L. Narela	17.9.88
4.	Karala	1.2.89
5.	Rajokri	1.10.88
6.	Tikri Kalan	1.11.88
7.	Roshanara Road (1st Shift)	23.9.88
8.	Shakti Nagar No. 3	1.4.89
9.	Mori Gate (Kabli Gate) No. 2	1.4.89
10.	Model Town, No. 2	1.4.89
11.	Senghu	1.4.89
12.	Kalka Ji, No. 2	1.4.89
13.	Pehlad Pur	1.4.89
14.	Anand Vas	1.4.89

Cities/Districts achieving Cent Percent Literacy

7179. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any town/city or district has achieved cent percent literacy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to

honour those who are responsible for the fast literacy propaganda done in these places?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Shifting of Headquarters of Department of Lighthouses and Lightships outside Delhi

7180. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Headquarters of Department of Lighthouses and Lightships outside Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the staff strength of the Department of Lighthouses and Lightships at the Headquarters and the expenditure likely to be incurred as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). It has been decided to shift the Headquarters of Department to its own office accommodation to be constructed at NOIDA in pursuance of Government policy of decongestion of the Capital.

(c) The sanctioned staff strength of the Department of Lighthouses and Lightships in Delhi is 129. The expenditure likely to be incurred on actual shifting of the office has been assessed at Rs. 1.25 lakhs which does not include capital cost of land and building.

Discrimination with the Employees of Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi

7181. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi are permitted to contest Assembly/Parliament

elections by granting them leave etc;

(b) if so, whether such employees are also given salaries for the leave period;

(c) if so, the details of the cases where the employees have not been paid salaries for such leave period; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The payment of salary for the leave period is governed by the kind of leave admissible as per Institute rules.

(c) and (d). Sri Kailash Vihari, Asstt. Professor of the Institute was granted leave for the period from 14-2-85 to 06-3-85, but without pay as he was not entitled to commute privilege leave. The other employee, Sri K.K. Sureka, Mess Accountant, applied for permission to contest election and grant of leave and lien for the period from 09-2-85 to 08-3-85 which was granted. The institute is considering the representation of Sri Sureka for the grant of privilege leave with pay for the period due.

Separate Accounts by Delhi University Colleges for Teacher's Salaries

7182. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has issued instructions to the colleges in Delhi to open separate accounts for payment of salaries for the staff and other items of expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the colleges that have

opened such accounts;

(d) the details of colleges which have not yet opened separate accounts so far; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and when separate accounts are expected to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). In May, 1988, the U.G.C. communicated to the Principals of the Delhi Colleges its decision that the colleges should open separate accounts for (i) payment of salaries for the staff and (ii) other items of expenditure from the grants released by the Commission. The amount required for payment of salary should be kept in the separate account and in no case this should be diverted for any other expenditure and the colleges should ensure that the salary of the staff is paid in time.

(c) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Grants of Scholarships to Students going Abroad

7183. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships

(c) 1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
542	717	622

(d) The awardees are selected by a Selection Committee duly constituted for the purpose.

awarded by the Department of Education to Indian students going abroad for higher education and research during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) the average cost of each scholarship per year;

(c) the total number of applications for these scholarships, year-wise; and

(d) the procedure for the selection of the awardees?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Fifty scholarships are awarded annually, and the number is fixed.

(b) The cost of each scholarship varies from course to course and is as follows:

Post-doctoral US \$ 7,350/-

Ph. D US \$ 19,610/-

M. Tech. US \$ 10,550/-

B. Tech. US \$ 8,702/-

In addition to and fro airfare plus first class railwayfare from candidates place of residence to the port of embarkation and back is given. Besides, medical health insurance premier is also admissible. In addition equipment allowance etc. to the tune of Rs. 700/- is paid.

Deaths caused by Buses of State Road Transport Corporations

7184. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the

Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring is being done of the accidents caused by different State Road Transport Corporations;

(b) if so, the record of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation in this regard during 1988-89; and

(c) the number of deaths caused by buses of different State Road Transport Corporations during 1988-89 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Monitoring of the trend of road accidents is being done.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Academy for South Indian Languages

7185. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government requesting that an academy for South Indian Languages may be opened in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Rural Talent Scholarship In Orissa

7186. SHRI MAURICE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who qualified in National Rural Talent Scholarship in Orissa during last three years;

(b) the total amount sanctioned and disbursed during the above period, year-wise;

(c) whether there is regular and timely disbursement of the amount sanctioned; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor and the steps proposed for regular and timely disbursement?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Animal Husbandry and Poultry Scheme In Karnataka

7187. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assist State Government of Karnataka to implement poultry, sheep and piggery development schemes during the year 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked for these schemes; and

(c) the details of amount released for the year 1989-90 for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Government propose to assist the state Government of Karnataka to implement poultry sheep development schemes.

(b) Following are the schemes for which

Union Government will assist the State of Karnataka during 1989-90:

- (i) A scheme to establish the backyard poultry production units for the benefit of rural poor and providing employment opportunities to Women in backward, tribal and other remote areas. The amount to be released during 1989-90 will depend upon the progress of scheme during 1988-89.
- (ii) In order to produce and distribute superior germ plasm for improving the flocks of breeders, grant-in-aid to large Sheep Breeding Farm will be provided. Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been earmarked for 1989-90.
- (iii) For smooth marketing of sheep products Karnataka Sheep & Sheep Products Development Board has been set up and Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been earmarked for 1989-90.
- (iv) Under Special Livestock Breeding Programme, which consists of rearing of Calves and setting up of sheep, poultry and piggery production units will be implemented in Karnataka during 1989-90. Rs. 60.00 lakhs have been earmarked for this scheme.

(c) Amounts are proposed to be released after the receipt of information about the utilisation of funds during the previous year.

Introduction of Education Service

7188. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce Indian Education Service on the pattern of IAS, IPS and other allied services;

(b) whether the proposed service is likely to be introduced in 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The National Policy on Education (1986), inter-alia, envisages establishment of the Indian Education Service as an All-India Service. A Sub-Group of the Committee on Management of Education set up by the Central Advisory Board of Education has been constituted to formulate detailed proposals in this behalf. It would require further discussions and consultations with all concerned to finalise the proposals.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Financial Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing in Andhra Pradesh

7190. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have sought any financial assistance for the current year from Government for deep sea fishery; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). A proposal was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in May, 1988 to assist Andhra Pradesh Fisheries

Corporation for acquisition of 10 deep sea fishing trawlers and a mother ship. The proposal was examined and the State Government was requested to ask the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation to submit an application on the prescribed form.

Finalisation of Cases regarding Merit-cum-Means Scholarships

7191. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28 April, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 8787 regarding Merit-cum-Means Scholarships and state:

(a) whether the cases for award of scholarships have since been finalised by the Delhi Administration;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay;

(c) if the cases have been finalised, whether the scholarship amount has been paid to the awardees; and

(d) if not, the time by which the scholarship amount will be paid to the awardees?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) The amount has since been drawn and the process to get the Bank draft prepared in favour of the awardees, has since been started.

(d) The scholarship amount will be paid before the schools close for summer vacation.

Appointment to the Posts of Principals In Delhi Administration Schools

7192. SHRI PURAN CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Delhi Administration Schools promotion to the Post of the Principal is made purely on ad hoc basis;

(b) whether in such promotions Union Public Service Commission is not consulted;

(c) whether such promotions are done on seniority basis;

(d) whether for such promotions Post Graduate Teachers/Vice Principals were not promoted whose ACRs were adverse; and

(e) such persons who had not been promoted due to their adverse ACRs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ad hoc promotions are not made in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) These ad-hoc promotions have been made on seniority-cum-fitness basis.

(d) and (e). As informed by Delhi Administration, no one has been superseded in *ad hoc* promotions in 1988 due to adverse confidential reports.

World Bank Aid for Drinking Water Projects

7193. SHRI KATURI NARAYANA SWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by the World Bank for drinking water projects in Andhra Pradesh during the years 1986 to 1988, year-wise and funds provided under the National Water Management Project during the same period;

(b) whether Government have finalised the proposal submitted by Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) There is at present no on-going drinking water supply project in Andhra Pradesh with World Bank Assistance. The World Bank have extended a credit of \$ 114 million for National Water Management Project which is a multi-state project under implementation in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. No specific allocation has been made for Andhra Pradesh whose share would be with references to eligible expenditure on agreed components.

(b) and (c). The revised "Hyderabad

Water Supply and Sanitation Project" at the revised estimated cost of Rs. 220.39 crores submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh is under technical scrutiny in Ministry of Urban Development.

Scheme for Drinking Water Facilities in Kerala

7195. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for providing drinking water facilities in Kerala is pending clearance with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the scheme is expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the schemes are as under:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Estm. Cost (Rs. Lakhs)</i>
1.	Piped Water Supply Scheme to Pothankad villages	57.10
2.	Piped Water Supply Scheme to Rajakkad village	81.46

(c) The State Government has been advised to modify the schemes in certain aspects. The revised schemes are awaited.

[Translation]

Mid Day Meal Scheme

7196. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI S. M. GURADDI:

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal to provide mid-day meals to school children throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared to implement this programme;

(c) if so, the estimated amount to be spent under this scheme;

(d) when this scheme will be implemented;

(e) whether Government have studied the results of this scheme in Gujarat where the number of children has decreased after implementing this scheme; and

(f) if so, the instructions proposed to be issued to remove those lacunae in this new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) There is at present no proposal to provide mid-day meals to school children throughout the country out of Central resources. However, 18 States are implementing programmes of varying coverage to children in elementary schools, from out of their own resources.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Discussion with Pakistan on Siachen Glacier

7197. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reported firing by Pak troops on Indian troops at Siachen on 22 February, 1989 and the demand of the Prime Minister of Pakistan for the withdrawal of Indian forces from Siachen have been taken

up for discussion with Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the incident of the 22nd February and the statement made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Matters pertaining to Siachen are expected to be discussed during the next round of Defence Secretary level talks to be held shortly.

Excavation Report of Buddhist Site at Nagarjunakonda

7198. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether excavation at the famous Buddhist site at Nagarjunakonda was completed in the year 1962;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an excavation report of the same was published by the Archaeological Survey of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The antiquities and structural remains unearthed during excavations from Nagarjunakonda provided a cultural sequence from prehistoric times to the fall of the Qutb-Shahis of Golkonda with chronological gaps. The most important cultural phase was identified with that of Ikshvakus of Andhra (3rd-4th century A.D.)

(c) to (e). The Archaeological Survey of India has published a volume of the report (as Memoir No. 75) in 1975 on the excavations embodying the results of the investigations conducted in the valley for the prehistoric wealth including the megalithic remains.

Brief reports on excavations at Nagarjunakonda have also been published in various issues of *Indian Archaeology-A Review* (1954-55 to 1960-61), and an article on "Some aspects of the Buddhist monuments of Nagarjunakonda" in *Ancient India No. 16* (A Bulletin of the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, 1962). Another volume on the antiquarian remains of the historical period of Nagarjunakonda is under preparation.

Action Plan for Implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana

7199. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared an action plan for the implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) and (b). The details are being worked out and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate

7200. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review of the success achieved in the reduction of infant mortality in the Integrated Child Development Scheme areas during the first four years of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the Integrated Child Development Schemes areas to further bring down the infant mortality rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Ever since the introduction of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in 1975, the Central Technical Committee for ICDS, located in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, has been conducting operational research studies on essential health and nutrition parameters. One of such studies is on Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), conducted in 1987. The results of this Study, an earlier study of 1982 and the Sample Registration System (SRS) data for 1987 compare as under:—

IMR

	<i>In ICDS areas as per 1982 Study</i>	<i>In ICDS areas as per 1987 Study</i>	<i>As per SRS for 1987</i>
(i) Total	88.2	82.6	95
(ii) Rural	89.5	86.3	104
(iii) Urban	80.2	71.3	61

(c) Reviews are taken up with the State Governments to improve nutrition delivery to the target groups and improved coordination between the Health and Women and Child Development sectors at the project level is being attempted to further bring down the infant mortality rate.

Complaints Against Three Wheeler and Taxi Operators in Delhi

7201. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received against Three-wheeler and taxi operators in Delhi for refusal to carry passengers, over-charging and misbehaviour during the last six months;

(b) the details of action taken against those erring vehicle drivers/owners;

(c) whether inspite of the drive by the police, no significant change in the attitude of the drivers has taken place; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken to discipline these people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Delhi Police Authorities have intimated that during the last six months—October 1988 to March 89—there were 2, 753 complaints against Three-wheelers and 236 complaints against Taxis relating to refusal, over-charging and misbehaviour. The Enforcement Division of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi also received 12 complaints regarding over-charging, 13 for refusal and 12 for misbehaviour.

(b) In respect of offending vehicles, 522 permits have been suspended and 817 challans have been submitted to the Court.

In 341 cases the compounded challan fees have been recovered. In respect of remaining, investigations are on.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration have intimated that there is an improvement in the attitude of the drivers of Three-wheelers and Taxis.

In order to minimise mal-practices and curb the tendency of overcharging by unscrupulous auto-rickshaw/Taxi operators, the Weights and Measure Department of Delhi Administration conducts surprise checks of fare-meters. Delhi Administration conducts Surprise Checks of fare-meters. Delhi Administration has also a proposal for introduction of electronic fare metres on all auto-rickshaws.

Provision has been made in the M.V. Act, 1988 under which refusal to ply the three-wheeler would attract the fine upto Rs. 50/- and in the case of four-wheeler, upto Rs. 200/-.

Application for Industrial Licences for Manufacture of Alcohol from Non-Molasses Raw Materials

7202. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for industrial licence forwarded by the Government of Maharashtra to Union Government recommending licences for manufacturing alcohol from non-molasses raw materials alongwith the break-up of the applications, raw material-wise;

(b) the number of licences so far issued alongwith their break-up thereof; and

(c) if no licences have been issued the reasons therefor and the time likely to be taken for the issue of these licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dredging of Calcutta Port

7203. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the extent to which the dredging operation has helped Calcutta Port to receive larger vessels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Calcutta Port has two dock systems—Calcutta Docks and Haldia Docks. Improvement in the draft position in the last few years has been brought about by dredging and by river training works. The draft availability during the last three years as a result of the combined operations, referred to above, is given in the statement below, separately for Calcutta and Haldia Docks.

Draft availability

(No. of days/year for which given draft is available)

Calcutta (Out-ward)

<i>Year</i>	<i>6.5 m and above</i>	<i>7.0 m and above</i>	<i>7.5 m and above</i>	<i>8.0 m and above</i>
1986	144	56	2	Nil
1987	223	150	88	39
1988	280	201	122	59

Haldia (out-ward)

<i>Year</i>	<i>7.5 m and above</i>	<i>8.0 m and above</i>	<i>8.5 m and above</i>	<i>9.0 m and above</i>
1986	317	170	48	Nil
1987	358	260	117	29
1988	354	305	177	42

This has enabled the Port to receive deeper drafted vessels for longer periods.

Tamil Posts in Department of Correspondence Courses, Central Hindi Directorate

7204. SHRI S. THANGARAJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

increase the strength of Tamil knowing staff in the Department of Correspondence Courses of the Central Hindi Directorate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are some posts in Tamil Section of the Directorate occupied by persons not qualified in Tamil; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). By providing 13 additional posts of different categories through internal adjustment, the present strength of Tamil Medium Unit of Correspondence Course of Central Hindi Directorate has risen to 21 persons.

(c) and (d). Pending regular recruitment against the post of an Assistant Education Officer, an officer not having proficiency in Tamil but satisfying all other requirements of recruitment rules has been appointed recently on ad-hoc basis in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Training to carry on day to day work in public interest.

Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas Placed Under Suspension

7205. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas have recently been placed under suspension on various charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any case has been entrusted to Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Shri A.P. Agarwal, Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Bhatinda and Shri S.P. Singh Chakor, Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jorhat have recently been placed under suspension. Sh. Agarwal was nabbed by the Police and was taken into custody where he remained for more than 48 hours. He was alleged to be accepting bribe

from a Group 'D' employee of the school. Accordingly he was placed under suspension by invoking Rule 10 (2) of CCS (CCA) rules, 1965 with effect from 24.10.88 (the day on which he was taken into Police custody).

Shri S.P. Singh Chakor was placed under suspension w.e.f. 20.3.89 following report from the Assistant Commissioner (Silchar) regarding his acts of insubordination and alleged financial irregularities. He has, however, obtained a stay order from the court against his suspension.

(c) No, Sir.

Implementation of Three Language Formula by K.V.S.

7206. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently stopped the clubbing of Sanskrit with Hindi while implementing three language formula in the Schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education;

(b) if so, whether teaching of Sanskrit as third language has been introduced again in Kendriya Vidyalayas in pursuant to the said court order; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). On a petition filed by certain individuals, the Supreme Court has issued an interim order on 17.3.89 restraining the implementation of revised scheme of studies issued by the Central Board of Secondary Education in September, 1988 in so far as it effects the teaching of Sanskrit in schools. Pursuant to the above directions of the Supreme Court, instructions have been

issued to all the Kendriya Vidyalayas to restore the scheme of teaching of languages to the position that obtained before September 1988. Under these instructions Sanskrit will be taught as third language in classes V to IX in all Kendriya Vidyalayas as before.

Joint Plant Committee of SAIL

7207. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the activities of Joint Plant Committee of Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have received a memorandum from the Joint Plant Committee Employees' Union, Calcutta in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Memorandum expresses concern over the dilution in the functioning of the Joint Plant Committee. The thrust of the Memorandum is for the continuation of the Committee and to make it broad based. The suggestions given in such Memorandums, are kept in view during the course of periodic reviews that the Government does.

Expenditure Incurred on Development and Maintenance of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

7208. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount spent on the development and maintenance and repairs of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Expenditure on the development and maintenance of National Highways as reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Developmental works</i>	<i>Maintenance and repairs</i>
1986-87	2297.42	646.51
1987-88	990.81	821.47
1988-89	876.39 (Upto 2/89)	736.92 (Upto 2/89)

Insurance of Assets of Beneficiaries Under IRDP

7209. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will

the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether insurance coverage has

been provided in respect of assets-investment of the beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the actual benefits and reliefs provided to the beneficiaries under the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Insurance cover at present is available for livestock assets given under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. This insurance cover is provided by the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries. For this purpose, the State Governments enter into a Master policy with the Insurance Company, the terms of which have been approved by the Government of India.

(b) The beneficiary is entitled to insurance cover at concessional premium rate of 2.25% per annum of the insured amount (which is the price of asset fixed by the Purchase Committee) in the case of milch cows, buffaloes, calves, stud bulls, bullocks etc. and 2.75% per annum in the case of sheep, goats, pigs, camels, horses, donkeys, mules etc. For long term policies of 3, 4 or 5 years, further concessions in premium rates are available. The expenditure on the premium is shared between the Government agency and beneficiary in the ratio of 4:5. Where bank agrees to participate, the ratio is 4:3:2 for the beneficiary, Government agency and the bank respectively.

If an IRDP beneficiary has other milch animals where no loan or subsidy is involved, such milch animals can also be insured at the concessional rates of premium. Also, the beneficiaries who have closed their loan account can insure the animals acquired by them through loan and subsidy at the concessional rates of interest for a fur-

ther period of three years after closing the loan account, if animals do not exceed the insurable age limit.

Awards to Employees of Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan

7210. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a part of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's silver jubilee celebrations, a few teachers have recently been given awards in each of its 15 regions by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, the criteria for the selection of awardees;

(c) whether any award has been given to the employees for creative writings also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following criteria were adopted:

- i) Minimum 10 years of service in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.
- ii) Good record of service.
- iii) Significant contribution in the field of education.
- iv) Good reputation in the Vidyalaya and the Community.

(c) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Drinking Water to Coastal Villages

7211. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comprehensive Piped Water Supply Scheme for supply of drinking water to the coastal villages of Uddanam area of Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh has been approved by Union Government;

(b) the estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether there is any proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government to seek external financial assistance from Norway and Sweden;

(d) if so, whether Union Government have given approval for obtaining the external assistance for the C.P.W.S. Scheme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 6.9 crores.

(c) While forwarding the project, the State Government had sought external financial assistance from Norway and Sweden. However, according to the prescribed procedure, the funding agency is not decided by the State Governments. The projects which are given technical clearance by this Department in regard to suitability for

posing for bilateral assistance are forwarded to the Ministry of Finance who determine the bilateral agency to which the project is to be posed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The project is under technical scrutiny in the Department of Rural Development.

Safeguarding of Indian Origins in Jalalabad

7213. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent reports about the killing of persons of Indian origins near Jalalabad in an intensified attacks on that city by Afghan rebels;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the safety and security of the Indians living there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have received these reports with anguish. Our concern at the security and safety of the persons of Indian origin, as well as Indian nationals presently in Afghanistan, has been conveyed to the Government of Afghanistan who have assured us of their cooperation in this regard.

[Translation]

Scrap Shortage Hits Mini Steel Plants

7214. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RA-
MOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Scrap Shortage Hits Mini Steel Plants" appearing in "The Tribune" dated 27 March, 1989;

(b) if so, whether mini steel plants in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir are in crisis and are becoming sick due to inadequate supply of raw material;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to save these industries from economic crisis;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a proposal to make special arrangements to provide raw material in adequate quantity to them; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1988-89 mini steel plants in the country have had to face shortage of steel melting scrap. Government however are not aware of any plant closing down mainly on account of non availability of scrap.

(c) to (f). As compared to an import of 1.9 million tonnes of scrap (including hot briquetted iron) in 1987-88, 2.2. million ton-

nes were imported during 1988-89 registering a growth of 15%. Efforts are being made to improve the availability of melting scrap during 1989-90.

[English]

Payment of Arrears of HRA and CCA in cash to K.V.S. Employees

7215. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears of HRA and CCA on account of revision of pay scales for some period, which were deposited in Provident fund of Central Government employees, have since been ordered to be paid in cash; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-payment of that amount in cash to employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No arrears of HRA and CCA on account of revision of pay scales were deposited in the provident fund Account of the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Fixation of Support Prices by CACP

7216. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has determined the prices of agriculture product keeping a margin of 12 per cent to 15 per cent profit for the farmer; and

(b) the areas and crops where the

farmers during the last year have got that much of profit, the interest on his investment and other liabilities that he had to incur during the farming period of the crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). With a view to evolve a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices while recommending the level of procurement/minimum support price takes into account not only a comprehensive overview of the entire structure of the economy of a particular commodity but also a number of important factors including cost of production. The price fixed cover not only cost of production but also provide a reasonable margin of profit to give incentive to farmers for investment and adoption of improved technology. No fixed margin of profit as such is included in the prices fixed in respect of different crops. The cost of production covers not only all paid-out costs but also imputed value of owned assets including land and family labour for which the farmers do not incur cash expenses.

Projects Submitted by Orissa Under RLEGP

7217. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects submitted by the Government of Orissa under R.L.E.G.P. which are awaiting clearance;

(b) whether any priority is given in clearing such projects received from the backward States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) All projects received from the Government of Orissa under RLEGP till the end of the year 1988-89 have either been approved or rejected. As such, there is no project which is pending or awaiting clearance of the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Efforts were made to clear the projects received from the States within the shortest possible time if they were complete in all respects. Difficulties came up if the projects were either incomplete or the States submitted the projects exceeding the ceiling limits prescribed by the Government of India. Under the new programme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, which is the successor programme of the RLEGP and the erstwhile NREP, the powers to select works and to execute them have been delegated to village Panchayats on technical clearance by Panchayat Samitis. No project, therefore, is now required to come up for approval either to the Central Government or to the State Government.

[Translation]

Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas in U.P.

7218. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas opened so far in Uttar Pradesh with locations thereof;

(b) the names of the places where such

Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened during 1989-90; and

(c) whether Government propose to give preference to backward, border, hill and tribal districts in opening the Navodaya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) A list of Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas, opened so far in Uttar Pradesh, is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages establishment of, on an average, one Navodaya vidyalaya in each district of the country, during the 7th Five Year Plan period, to be located, as far as possible, in rural/remote areas. However, the financial constraints have obliged Government to slow down the programme of opening of more Navodaya Vidyalayas during 1989-90. With regard to the opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1989-90 academic session, no decision has yet been taken.

STATEMENT

Kendriya Vidyalayas

Sl. No. Name of State and Address

1. Air Force Station, No. 1, Agra.
2. Agra Cantt. No. 2, Grand Parade Road, Agra Cantt.
3. Manauri, Air Force Station, Allahabad.
4. New Cantt. Allahabad.
5. IFFCO Township, PO Phulpur, Allahabad.
6. Azamgarh.

7. Babina Cantt.
8. Air Force Station, Izatnagar, Bareilly.
9. Bareilly No. 1, Jat Regimental Centre, Bareilly.
10. Bareilly No. II, ASC New Road, Bareilly Cantt.
11. Birpur, Dehradun.
12. Forest Research Institute, PO New Forest, Dehradun.
13. Hathibarkala No. I, Dehradun.
14. Hathibarkala No. II, Dehradun.
15. Ordnance Factory, Raipur, Dehradun.
16. Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Kaulagara Road, Dehradun.
17. Virbhadra, Rishikesh, District Dehradun.
18. Hardwar No. 1, BHEL, Ranipur, Hardwar.
19. Hardwar No. 2, BHEL, Ranipur, Hardwar.
20. Air Force Station, Hindon Ghaziabad.
21. Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar, District Ghaziabad.
22. CRPF, Rampur.
23. Rana Pratap Marg, Jhansi Cantt.
24. Armapur Ordnance Factory, Kalpi Road, Kanpur.

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| 25. Air Force Station, Chekri No. I, Kanpur. | 46. Singhrauli Super Thermal Power Project, Shakti Nagar, District Mirzapur. |
| 26. Air Force Station, Chekri No. II, Kanpur. | 47. Lake View Camp, Talbahat. |
| 27. IIT, Kanpur. | 48. Memaura Air Force Station, C/O 56 A.P.O. |
| 28. Garhwal Rifle, Landsdowne, District Pauri Garhwal. | 49. Station Headquarters, Faizabad. |
| 29. AMC Centre, Lucknow. | 50. Air Force Station, Gorakhpur. |
| 30. DSO, Alambagh, Lucknow. | 51. Air Force Station Bamrauli, Allahabad. |
| 31. Mathura No. I, Near Golf Ground, Mathura Cantt. | 52. Kanpur Cantt. |
| 32. Mathura No. II, Mathura Refinery Project. | 53. Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur. |
| 33. Dogra Lines, Meerut Cantt. | 54. 52 Mtn. Arty. Bde. C/O 56 A.P.O., Raiwala. |
| 34. Punjab Lines, Meerut Cantt. | 55. Air Force Station, Hindon No. II. |
| 35. Sikh Lines, Meerut Cantt. | 56. S-J, Aliganj, Lucknow. |
| 36. Mughalsarai, District Varanasi. | 57. Kashipur, District Nanital. |
| 37. Varanasi Cantt. | 58. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, Kumaon, District Nanital. |
| 38. Varanasi No. I, BHU Campus, Varanasi. | 59. Banbassa, District Nanital. |
| 39. Varanasi No. II, Diesel Locomotive Workshop, Varanasi. | 60. Noida Complex, District Ghaziabad. |
| 40. Bharkatia Pithoragarh. | 61. Unnao. |
| 41. Rai Bareilly. | 62. Gomati Nagar, B.O. Ujriam, PO Mahanagar, Lucknow. |
| 42. Panikhet, Almora. | 63. Chhaoki, Allahabad. |
| 43. BEG Centre, Roorkee Cantt. | 64. National Thermal Power Project, Rihand Super Thermal Power, Bijapur. PO Rihand Nagar, District Mirzapur. |
| 44. Air Force Station, Saraswa, Saharanpur. | |
| 45. Station Headquarters, Shahjahanpur. | |

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| 65. Dehradun Cantt. District Dehradun. | 82. Almora Pin-263601. |
| 66. BHEL Township, Jagdishpur Industrial Area, District Sultanpur. | 83. Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur. |
| 67. Vishash Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad. | 84. Amhat, District Sultanpur-228001. |
| 68. Indian Military Academy, Dehradun. | 85. New Tehri Town, Tehri Garhwal. |
| 69. Air Force Station, Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Lucknow. | 86. Kansain—Uttarkashi. |
| 70. Air Force Station, Chakeri No. III, Kanpur. | 87. Railway Colony, Jhansi No. 3. |
| 71. Ord. Equipment- Factory, Hazratpur-283103, District Agra. | 88. Moradabad, Pin-244001. |
| 72. Bulandshahar. | 89. Izat Nagar, Model Colony, District Bareilly—243122. |
| 73. Rajput Regimental Centre, Fatehgarh. | 90. SGPGI, Rae Bareli Road, Utarlla, Lucknow—226001 |
| 74. A.F.S. Dadri, PO Dhoom Dadri, District Ghaziabad. | 91. ITI Mankapur, ESS Project Mankapur, District Ghonda—271302. |
| 75. No. 60 Squadron, A.F.S. Chandinagar, District Meerut, C/O 56 APO. | 92. ITI Rae Bareilly—229010. |
| 76. Clement Town, Headquarters Dehradun Sub Area, Dehradun. | 93. Auraiya Gas Power Project, Dibiyapur, District Etawah—206244. |
| 77. Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur Cantt. Pin-208001. | 94. IIBP, Campus, Seemadwar, Dehradun. |
| 78. OF, Armapur Kanpur-208009. | 95. OEF No. II Kanpur, Pin-208001. |
| 79. Barrack Road, Agra Cantt. | 96. Babugarh, District Ghaziabad. |
| 80. Jhansi, GPO, Jhansi. | 97. Lucknow Cantt. |
| 81. IFFCO Ltd., Aonla Project, Chapat (Aonla), District Bareilly. | 98. Joshimath, District Chamoli. |
| | 99. Baad, District Mathura. |
| | 100. NSI Kalyanpur, Kanpur. |
| | 101. IIT Ltd. Naini, District Allahabad. |
| | 102. SSB Srinagar, Pauri Garhwal. |
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Navodaya Vidyalayas

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
01.	Sardhana	Meerut
02.	Rudrapur	Nainital
03.	Dhaba Semar	Faizabad
04.	Buklana	Bulandshahar
05.	Chaubari	Bareilly
06.	Mariahu	Jaunpur
07.	Barua Sagar	Jhansi
08.	Gauriganj	Sultanpur
09.	Bawan Buzurg Balla	Rai Bareli
10.	Jangal Agahi	Gorakhpur
11.	Jiyanpur	Azamgarha
12.	Bilwara	Lalitpur
13.	Mahu Darwaza	Farukhabad
14.	Patherakalan	Mirzapur
15.	Kirtanpur	Bahraich
16.	Utterkhanda Vidyapeetha	Chamoli
17.	Kholagarh	Tehri
18.	Sarsaul	Kanpur
19.	Tarikhet	Almora
20.	Devarla	Gonda
21.	Majakhas	Allahabad
22.	Dhungir	Uttarkashi

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
23.	Bahadurpur	Basti
24.	Paigam	Mathura
25.	Dadri	Ghaziabad
26.	Gramsabha—Akbarganj	Sitapur
27.	Kundol	Agra
28.	Oegu	Unnao
29.	Baghra	Muzaffar Nagar

[English]

**Academic Staff College Attached to
Bangalore University**

7219. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Academic Staff College set up by University Grants Commission attached to Bangalore University; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Development of Languages Identified
by Central Institute of Language**

7220. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 March, 1988 to Starred Question No. 430 regarding Devel-

opment of languages identified by Central Institute of Language and state:

(a) the names of 68 languages which have been identified by the Central Institute of Language and names of 34 among them as have been identified for the promotional work;

(b) if so, the exact promotional work done so far in respect of each of the 34 languages including Pahari spoken in Himachal Pradesh during Seventh Plan, so far;

(c) what is the number of speakers of each one of these languages who returned them as mother-tongue in the census of 1981;

(d) the exact amount proposed to be spent during the last year of the Seventh Plan for the development of these languages collectively or individually by the Sahitya Akademy and the Central Institute of Languages, Mysore, separately;

(e) whether sufficient scope for the promotion and the development of the literature would be provided during the Eighth Plan so as to enrich them to develop them

sufficiently for recognition; and

(f) the exact pattern of functioning of the language Development Board of Sahitya Academy including the names of the Members as on date and any programme of action drawn for the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) In the 34 languages mentioned in the statement referred to in part (a) of the reply, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has prepared linguistic materials namely grammars, dictionaries, instructional materials including school primers and in some cases literacy primers. Pahari is not one of the 34 languages. The institute, however, has published a socio-linguistic survey of Himachal Pradesh which includes the study of patterns of use of Pahari languages.

(c) According to the office of the Registrar General, India, this information is not available.

(d) Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore — Rs. 8.00 lakhs

Sahitya Akademi — Rs. 1.00 lakh

(e) This will depend on the funds that may be ultimately provided in the VIII Plan which is only under formulation now.

(f) The Sahitya Akademi has set up a Language Development Board for taking up the work of development of languages desirous of recognition by the Akademi for publication and literary activities, particularly for publication of (a) collection of folklore (b) translations from neighbouring languages and vice-versa; and (c) reprint of some important dictionaries and grammars, so

that these languages could sufficiently be developed. The Akademi is in correspondence with some literary associations of unrecognised languages asking for estimates for publication of reference books like dictionaries, grammar books etc. Such estimates are expected to be routed through State Akademies or Government Department where there are no State Akademies.

The members of the Language Development Board are:

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1. Dr. B.K. Bhattacharyya (President, Sahitya Akademi)
 2. Prof. Gangadhar Gadgil (Vice-President, Sahitya Akademi)
 3. Prof. S.K. Verma
 4. Prof. Thoomati Donappa
 5. Prof. R.N. Srivastava
 6. Prof. B. Krishnamurti
 7. Prof. Mukund Madhav Sharma
 8. Prof. Indra Nath Choudhuri (Secretary, Sahitya Akademi)
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STATEMENT

i) The following 75 tribal and border languages are now reported by the Central Institute of Indian languages, Mysore as being under study at present:—

Car Nicobarese in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Adi, Apatani, Mishmi, Nocte, Tagin, Monpa, Nishi in Arunachal Pradesh; Bodo, Karbi, Miri, Dimasa, Rabha in Assam; Kurukh, Mundari, Malto in Bihar; Dungar Varli (Bhili), Davar Varli (Bhili) in Dadra and Nagar Haveli; Spiti, Pahadi in Himachal Pradesh; Ladakhi (Bodhi), Purki (Balti), Shina, Brokskat, Gojri in Jammu and Ka-

shmir; Jenukuruba, Soliga in Karnataka; Mahal in Lakshadweep; Kolami in Maharashtra; Manipuri (Meithei), Thadou (Kuki), Thangkhul, Hmar, Paite, Anal, Gangte, Komrem, Rongmei, Vaiphei, Zou, Mao in Manipur; Gondi (Abujmaria), Dorli, Bison Horm Maria in Madhya Pradesh; Khasi, Garo, Jaintia in Meghalaya; Mizo (Lushai) in Mizoram; Ao, Angami, Sema, Lotha, Konyak, Zeme, Liangmai, Rengma, Chokri, Khezha, Phom, Chang, Sangtam, Yimchunger, Khiammungan, Naga Pidgin in Nagaland; Kuvi, Saora, Gutob, Bhumij, Ho, Koya in Orissa; Wagdi (Bhili) in Rajasthan; Sikkim Bhutia in Sikkim; Kota in Tamil Nadu; Kik Borok (Tripuri) in Tripura; Santali in West Bengal.

ii) Name of 34 languages identified by the CIIL for promotional work:—

Sl. No. Name of Language

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Car Nicobarese | 14. Mahal |
| 2. Adi | 15. Manipuri (Meithei) |
| 3. Karbi | 16. Thadou |
| 4. Kurukh | 17. Thangkhul |
| 5. Mundari | 18. Hmar |
| 6. Dungar Varli (Bhili) | 19. Mao |
| 7. Davar Vali (Bhili) | 20. Gondi (Abuj Maria) |
| 8. Ladakhi (Bodhi) | 21. Mizo |
| 9. Purki (Balti) | 22. Ao |
| 10. Shina | 23. Angami |
| 11. Brokskat | 24. Sema |
| 12. Gojri | 25. Lotha |
| 13. Jenu Kuruba | 26. Konyak |
| | 27. Chokri |
| | 28. Khezha |
| | 29. Wagdi |
| | 30. Kuvi |
| | 31. Saora |
| | 32. Gutob (Gadaba) |
| | 33. Kik Borok |
| | 34. Santali |
-

Promotion Policy for Non-Teaching Employees of KVS

7221. SHRI M.R. SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's policy ad hoc non-teaching employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are to be regularised if they have worked for 240 days or more;

(b) whether some such employees have been discharged in Silchar region instead of being regularised;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether they have since been taken back; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Services of ad hoc non-teaching employees are regularised after verifying their service records (ACRs) if they have completed 240 days of such ad hoc appointment subject to the condition that they were eligible under the recruitment rules and were recruited against regular vacancies. Further, instruction have been issued by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan that no ad hoc appointment be made for a period exceeding 6 months.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected.

Educational Survey by NCERT

7222. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Fifth Educational Survey conducted by the National Council for Education Research and Training, the rate of dropouts at primary school level is constantly increasing in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether Government have urged the State Governments to pay immediate attention to this alarming trend and take effective steps in the matter;

(d) whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide normal educational facilities by way of providing special gadgets, equipments etc. in schools in these tribal areas; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The drop out rate at the primary stage of education in schools located in tribal areas was not separately investigated during the Fifth All India Educational Survey. For the country as a whole the V Survey has ascertained that enrolment in Class V was 49.3% of the enrolment in class I. This does not show any deterioration over the figure ascertained in the IV Survey.

(c) The promotion of universal enrolment and retention, and reduction of drop-outs by careful micro planning and appropriate schemes, is a high priority in the National Policy on Education-1986, which is the common policy of the Centre and of all States.

(d) and (e). Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Operation Blackboard, efforts are being made to provide minimum essential physical and educational facilities to all primary schools, including schools located in tribal areas in the country. During 1987-88, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 110.61 crores was given to 24 States and 3 Union Territories for coverage of 1,13,417 primary schools including primary schools located in tribal areas in the country, and during 1988-89 Rs. 151.90 crores were sanctioned and Rs. 135.73 crores actually released to 20 States and 2 Union Territories for a further coverage of 1,39,862 primary

schools including schools located in tribal areas.

Recruitment and Promotion of SC/ST Teachers In Kendriya Vidyalayas

7223. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of posts of different categories of teachers reserved for recruitment and promotion of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas during the last two academic sessions as also during the current session;

(b) the details of those filled up through open recruitment and promotion of different categories during the last two sessions;

(c) whether there is any backlog; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to fill up those reserved vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the sabha.

Agricultural Research in Kerala on Disease Affecting Crops

7224. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Research work being done in regard to the diseases affecting agricultural and commercial crops in Kerala;

(b) whether any breakthrough has been achieved in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir. Research work on etiology and management of major diseases of agricultural and commercial crops is being conducted by Kerala Agricultural University and ICAR centres. In addition, time-bound *ad-hoc* schemes on specific problems are also operating at different locations in Kerala State. Research on diseases of plantation and horticultural crops is also being carried out at Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod; Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum and National Research Centre for Spices, Calicut.

(b) Significant achievement have been made in identification and management of major disease problems of important crops.

(c) The most important achievement is confirming the association of mycoplasma like organism with coconut root wilt disease. Other significant achievements include biological control of aquatic weeds viz. water fern and water hyacinth; management of sugarcane diseases, identification of nematode pests of paddy etc.

Clearance of Projects of Veterinary College, Patna

7225. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects forwarded by Veterinary College, Patna for advance research was approved by the American Centre, Patna; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which the project is expected to be cleared by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, a research project entitled "Embryo Transfer Technology in Buffaloes" to be funded from US-India Rupee Fund 'USIF', submitted by Bihar Veterinary College, Patna has been received by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

(b) 31 December, 1989.

Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Tribal Areas of Kerala

7226. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students enrolled in the different Navodaya Vidyalayas in Kerala; and

(b) the percentage of students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Tribes amongst those?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) 1,550.

(b) 19.9% and 2.8% from SC and ST respectively.

Cost of Non-Ferrous Metals

7227. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic cost of production for all non-ferrous metals is more than their international cost;

(b) if so, whether this has raised the cost of production of many goods based on these

metals and make them non-competitive in the international market; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to reduce the cost of production of these metals?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The major non-ferrous metals produced in the country are Aluminium, Copper, Zinc and Lead. In so far as Aluminium is concerned, the price of indigenously produced Aluminium are generally quite competitive with the international prices of Aluminium metal. In the case of other non-ferrous metals like Copper, zinc and Lead, the domestic cost of production is higher due to lean grades of ore, low recovery from bye-products, higher power rates, small scale of operations and other input costs. The price of non-ferrous metals has a bearing on cost of production of manufactured goods to the extent of their use.

(c) Some of the steps taken for reducing the cost of production of Copper, Zinc and Lead in the country are:—

- (i) improvement in capacity utilisation and mine productivity;
- (ii) reduction in energy consumption;
- (iii) strict budgetary control;
- (iv) efficient deployment of work force;
- (v) debottlenecking and modernisation of existing smelters and refineries where necessary;
- (vi) application of new technology and
- (vii) sanctioning of the integrated Rampura-Agucha lead-zinc project with a higher metal content in the ore.

Grants for Construction of Historical Archives in Jamia Millia University

7228. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jamia Millia Islamia University has asked for a small grant for construction of a historical archives for itself;

(b) whether this request has been pending with the University Grants Commission for quite a long time; and

(c) if so, the time by which the amount is likely to be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). In April 1988 the Jamia Millia Islamia submitted a proposal to the University Grants Commission for establishment of an Archival Cell in the University and sought assistance for construction of a Gallery to be used for exhibitions on themes of interest to Jamia. The proposal to construct an exhibition gallery was not directly related to the Archival Cell. Therefore, in October, 1988, the Commission intimated its inability to accede to the request of the Jamia Millia Islamia.

Outcome of Talks Held with British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

7229. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the subjects discussed with British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs during his recent visit to India;

(b) whether subjects of taking effective steps to curb terrorist activities against India from the British soil was also discussed; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) During the visit of the British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, both sides exchanged views on East-West relations, Middle East, South Africa, China, Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Indo-British bilateral relations were also covered.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The question of taking effective measures to curb terrorist activities in the UK was also discussed.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Rohini, Delhi

7230. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open Kendriya Vidyalaya in Rohini, Delhi during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). Decision regarding opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1989-90 has not been taken yet.

Exploration of Tungston from Kuhl Taluka in Maharashtra

7231. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made

any efforts during the past few months to make exploration of Tungston from the Kuhu Taluka in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, whether huge deposits of Tungston have been found in the Kuhu Taluka; and

(c) the latest progress of the exploration of Tungston in this area?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Based on the initial investigation made by Geological survey of India (GSI) in the past, the Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL) has been engaged in the detailed exploration of the Kuhu-Khobna Tungsten deposit for the last 3 years on promotional basis, funded by the Government.

(b) and (c). Since the work is still in progress it is early to estimate the reserves accurately. Technical assistance of a French firm is being obtained by MECL for transfer of technology in mineral exploration and development involving state-of-art computer-assisted data processing, beneficiation studies etc.

Million Wells Scheme

7232. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise progress made under the 'Million Wells Scheme' against the target fixed for the year 1988-89 and also the target fixed for 1989-90;

(b) the extent to which the scheme has helped the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also the other weaker sections of the society;

(c) the State-wise area belonging to small and marginal farmers of SCs and STs

which has been provided irrigation from the open wells, free of cost under the scheme; and

(d) the facilities provided to them to uplift water for irrigation from these open wells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) The targets fixed and achievements made under Million Wells Scheme State-wise during 1988-89 are given in the statement below. For the year 1989-90, the targets will be similar to the year 1988-89.

(b) The Million Wells Scheme provides for an open well free of cost and is meant to benefit the small and marginal farmers belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and freed bonded labourers, most of whom are also SCs/STs, below the poverty line. As such, almost the entire benefit under the scheme reaches the SCs/STs only who may be below the poverty line and are small and marginal farmers.

(c) As the scheme was launched during the year 1988-89 only and the work on it could start after the rainy season, details regarding the benefits in regard to the area covered by irrigation would be known after the scheme has operated for sometime.

(d) As per the instructions issued for provision of water lifting devices under Million Wells Scheme, the application of the beneficiary for the well under the scheme will have a detachable form for IRD assistance for a Pumpset. All efforts are required to be made to ensure that wherever pumpsets are needed, they are provided simultaneously with the completion of the well and the entire operation is completed as part of a single scheme.

STATEMENT

Performance of Million Wells Scheme under National Rural Employment Programme & Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

Sl. No.	States/UT	Target (Nos.)	No of well completed (Nos)	No. of wells in progress (Nos)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25,500	754	5,311	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	352	—	—	NR
3.	Assam	—	—	—	Not implementing
4.	Bihar	25,000	7,886	18,832	
5.	Goa	232	2	—	
6.	Gujarat	12,000	426	7,543	
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	Not implementing
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,000	Nil	Nil	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,500	—	—	NR
10.	Karnataka	4,000	86	Nil	

Sl. No.	States/UT	Target (Nos.)	No of well completed (Nos)	No. of wells in progress (Nos)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	Not implementing
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31,000	3,108	1,594	
13.	Maharashtra	23,000	—	8,280	Work will start after monsoon
14.	Manipur	400	—	—	
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	Not implementing
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	Not implementing
17.	Nagaland	400	44	—	
18.	Orissa	25,000	618	—	
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	Not implementing
20.	Rajasthan	20,000	259	7,714	
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	Not implementing
22.	Tamil Nadu	5,000	2,014	—	

Sl. No.	States/UT	Target (Nos.)	No of well completed (Nos)	No. of wells in progress (Nos)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tripura	500	—	—	NR
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2,395	—	—	
25.	West Bengal	15,000	—	—	Work will start towards close of winter.
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	Not implementing
27.	Chandigarh	39	—	—	
28.	D & N Haveli	126	—	9	
29.	Delhi	—	—	—	Not implementing
30.	Daman & Diu	80	—	—	
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	Not implementing
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	Not implementing
Total		1,92,524	15,197	49,283	

N.B. — NR — Progress not received.

Import of Fertilizers

7233. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizers are still being imported; and

(b) if so, the value of fertilizers imported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of the fertilizers imported during 1986-87 to 1988-89 is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cost and Freight Value (Rs. in crores)</i>
1986-87	651.00
1987-88	223.77
1988-89	697.66 (Provisional)

Facilities of Anganwadi Kendras in Rural Areas of Bihar

7234. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether facility of Anganwadi Kendras is not available in the rural areas of Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to make such facility available in all the rural areas of Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount likely to be incurred on it, district-

wise by the Union Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The facility of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, introduced in the country, including in Bihar, is available in both urban and rural areas. The programme introduced in 1975 is being expanded in a phased manner. Starting with 3 ICDS projects in Bihar in 1975-76, the number of such projects sanctioned for the State so far has reached 168, covering 157 of the existing 590 blocks, in the rural areas, in addition to providing urban ICDS projects for 11 cities. Of them, 26 projects including 23 rural/tribal projects were sanctioned in 1988-89 and these are presently being operationalised.

As per reports received for March, 1989 from 142 projects, these projects have 13416 reporting anganwadi centres, of which 12673 were providing supplementary nutrition to 10.30 lakh beneficiaries and 13311 anganwadis were providing pre-school non-formal education to 4.74 lakh children (3-6 years).

(c) and (d). As indicated above, the Scheme is being expanded in a phased manner.

Central grants to the State Governments for the Scheme are released lump-sum. Such releases are not made district-wise.

Migration of Indian Students to Socialist Bloc Countries

7235. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of our students are going go to Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist bloc for higher education;

(b) if so the names of the organisations which are sending them and the criteria for their selection;

(c) the branches of study offered to these students in those countries;

(d) whether the degrees offered to them after completion of the course are recognised by Government; and

(e) if not, the steps Government propose to take to recognise these degrees?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). A large number of Indian students go to the USSR and the other countries in Eastern Europe under various scholarships and programmes offered both by the Indian Government and the concerned Government. On the Indian side Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education is the nodal agency for scholarships given under the Cultural Exchange Programmes, being periodically signed/renewed with concerned countries. Selections under the Cultural Exchange Programme are made by the Department of Education with due procedure. In the case of USSR, the Soviets additionally offer some scholarships through their Missions and in liaison with Indo-Soviet Friendship Societies in India.

(c) Science and Technology and Engineering are the main branches of studies.

(d) and (e). Degrees awarded by Universities/Institutions of Higher Education in USSR recognised for the purpose of employment in India.

Excavation of Archaeological Sites in Andhra Pradesh

7236. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign agencies from Europe have been commissioned for excavating the important Archaeological sites in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

House Building Advance to Employees of K.V.S.

7237. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for sanctioning House Building Advance to the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) whether any representation has been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The rules for grant of House Building Advance as applicable to the employees in the Government of India have been adopted mutatis-mutandis by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(b) and (c). No representation against

the rules has been received as per records available in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Development of Fresh Water Fish and Prawn Culture in Tamil Nadu

7238. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any new plan for the development of fresh water fish and prawn culture in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Government of India have not launched any new scheme in Tamil Nadu for development of fresh water fish and prawn culture.

(b) Does not arise.

News Item Captioned "Anti-Indian Bias in UK Entry Laws"

7239. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Anti-Indian Bias in UK entry laws, appearing in the 'Telegraph', dated 25 March, 1989;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the U.K. Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have seen reports over the use of DNA tests to decide some cases of the settlement of children of parents who have either become British citizens or have settled down in Britain.

(c) and (d). The Government have, from time to time, taken up this matter with the British authorities to ensure that there is no anti-India bias in these regulations. The immigration laws of Britain are, generally speaking, restrictive. However, issues of a general nature and some specific issues have been taken up in the past with the UK Government. These rules regarding DNA tests do not appear to have any anti-India bias as they apply to almost all countries including countries of the Indian Sub-Continent. During discussions with the British authorities when the DNA tests came into operation, they assured the Government of India that these tests are absolutely voluntary on the part of the parents.

Consumption of Fertilizers in Sikkim

7240. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of fertilizers in Sikkim during the year 1988 and 1989;

(b) whether consumption quota of fertilizers for Sikkim have been fixed for current Kharif and Rabi seasons;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the supply of fertilizers for Sikkim during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The estimated consumption of fertilisers during 1988-89 (1st April, 1988 to 31st March, 1989) in Sikkim is 2,056 tonnes of fertiliser nutrients (N+P+K).

(b) and (c). The target of consumption of fertilizers in Sikkim during 1989-90 is 3000 tonnes fertilizer nutrients. The requirement of fertilisers for current Kharif, 89 season in Sikkim has been assessed at 1710 tonnes fertiliser nutrients.

(d) and (e). The fertiliser requirements of each State, including Sikkim, are assessed for each crop season well in advance of the season. Supplies of fertilisers are made accordingly so as to meet the entire assessed requirement.

Tissue Culture Laboratories

7241. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether first tissue-culture laboratory has been set up at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its specific targets;

(c) whether similar laboratory has also been operating at Pune; and

(d) if so, the number of Tree Saplings developed at this laboratory since inception and also at other laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisation from C.S.W.B.

7242. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed by Central Social Welfare Board for granting financial assistance to the voluntary organisations; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to voluntary organisations of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar of North Bengal during the last three years, years-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The procedure followed by the Central Social Welfare Board for granting financial assistance to voluntary organisations is as follows:

Applications for grants are made by the eligible voluntary organisations in the prescribed forms alongwith relevant documents to the concerned State Social Welfare Advisory Boards. Institutions found eligible for assistance are visited by a member of the State Board or a member of the Inspector rate Staff attached to the State Board who submits his/her report to the State Board, based on which, the State Boards recommend the applications to the Central Social Welfare Board for sanction of grant. The Central Social Welfare Board after scrutiny of the recommendations conveys formal sanctions in the case of those falling within its purview under the centralised programmes. In the case of renewal of grants upto

two units under the programme of Creches and also under all decentralised programmes, sanctions are conveyed by the concerned State Social Welfare Advisory Boards under intimation to the Central So-

cial Welfare Board.

(b) The amount sanctioned to voluntary organisations of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar Districts of North Bengal during the last three years is given below:

Sl. No.	District	Amount sanctioned		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1.	Darjeeling	78,372	60,810	86,153
2.	Jalpaiguri	5,250	58,725	71,265
3.	Cooch Behar	27,124	23,124	90,481

Villages Without Schools

7243. SHRIMOCHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was conducted to find out the number of villages which have no school;

(b) if so, the findings and the number of such villages in each State and particularly in Gujarat;

(c) the criteria for opening a school in a village; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to open more schools in rural areas during the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan and the provision made in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). According to the

Fifth All India Educational Survey conducted by NCERT, with the reference date of 30th September, 1986, 5.99% habitations with population of 300 or more were not yet served by Primary Schools/Sections located either within the habitations or within a walking distance of 1 kilometre. The State-wise details are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). The Programme of Action drawn up to implement National Policy on Education, 1986, envisages that all State Governments/UT Administrations will ensure that all habitations with a population of 300 (220 in case of tribal/hilly/desert areas) are provided a primary school within a walking distance of 1 kilometre. All States/UTs have been requested to open new schools accordingly, where necessary. This will always be a continuous process as the requirement will go on changing with increase of population, establishment of new habitations, etc. Provision for expansion of primary education is made in the State Plans.

STATEMENT

Habitations with population 300 or more served by a Primary School/Section

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number	Served within the Habitation (%)	Served up to 1 Km. (%)	Number without primary school/section within the habitation or within 1 Km. walking distance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35245	91.96	99.07	327
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	574	80.31	87.80	70
3.	Assam	21579	78.38	92.71	1573
4.	Bihar	63131	73.70	95.05	3125
5.	Goa	1037	59.59	91.61	87
6.	Gujarat	19798	96.50	99.23	152
7.	Haryana	6456	94.02	98.81	77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3587	64.12	89.41	380
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5807	83.90	94.06	345
10.	Karnataka	26055	92.89	97.36	688

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number	Served within the Habitation (%)	Served up to 1 Km. (%)	Number without primary school/section within the habitation or within 1 Km. walking distance
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	6066	75.16	88.34	707
12.	Madhya Pradesh	51108	87.92	95.69	2203
13.	Maharashtra	36910	93.12	98.37	602
14.	Manipur	1262	88.99	98.18	23
15.	Meghalaya	1566	89.34	95.79	66
16.	Mizoram	407	97.79	98.28	07
17.	Nagaland	709	98.59	99.58	03
18.	Orissa	29333	82.76	96.24	1103
19.	Punjab	10763	96.26	99.58	45
20.	Rajasthan	28746	87.09	90.83	2636
21.	Sikkim	346	83.53	90.46	33

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number	Served within the Habitation (%)	Served up to 1 Km. (%)	Number without primary school/section within the habitation or within 1 Km. walking distance
1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	32071	80.15	95.44	1462
23.	Tripura	2372	58.52	86.72	315
24.	Uttar Pradesh	102238	47.61	96.01	14303
25.	West Bengal	42230	73.07	96.71	1389
26.	A & N Islands	171	72.51	88.30	20
27.	Chandigarh	21	90.48	100.00	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	99	65.66	89.90	10
29.	Daman & diu	45	60.00	93.33	03
30.	Delhi	199	95.48	100.00	—
31.	Lakshadweep	6	100.00	100.00	—
32.	Pondicherry	239	82.00	98.74	03
	All India	530176	76.98	94.01	31757

Central Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya

7244. SHRIMOCHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have discontinued the grant of aid to the Central Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Gandhi Museum is languishing due to the paucity of funds; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the development and maintenance of the Gandhi Museum and other places related to Mahatma Gandhi?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Gandhi Museum is not under the administrative control of the Department of Culture. Its affairs are being managed by the Sangrahalaya Samiti, a registered Society.

(d). Financial Assistance under the Scheme for the Reorganisation and Development of Museums, is given for specific purposes when the Museum applies for such a grant. A statement showing grants given to these Museums so far is given below.

STATEMENT*Grants given so far to Museums related to Mahatma Gandhi*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>Year of grant</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1.	National Gandhi Museum Rajghatm New Delhi	1986-87	45,000
		1987-88	1,00,000
			<hr/> 1,45,000 <hr/>
2.	Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti	1986-87	40,00,000
		1987-88	42,00,000
		1988-89	45,00,000

Museums connected with Mahatma Gandhi at other places

1.	Bapu Museum and Library Harijan Sewa Sang, Kingsway Camp, Delhi	1987-88	1,00,000
2.	Gandhi Sangrahalaya U.P. Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Gandhi Bhavan, Lucknow		2,85,000
3.	Mani Bhavan Gandhi Sangrahalaya 19 Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay		2,44,900

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>Year of grant</i>	<i>Amount</i>
4.	Gandhi Memorial Museum Tammukkam, Madurai		1,11,910
5.	Gandhi National Memorial Society, Aga Khan Palace, Nagar Road, Pune	1985-86 1986-87	10,000 1,00,000
			1,10,000
6.	Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad	1986-87 1988-89	16,000 1,00,000
		1988-89	3,66,000

Scheme to Encourage Vocational Education

7245. SHRIMOCHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools selected in each State for vocational education;

(b) the number of schools in rural areas which have been included; and

(c) the other measures being taken to popularise this system in the country and particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Under the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education financial assistance has been sanctioned to 22 States/UTs for starting vocational courses in about 2584 schools. The number of schools covered in each State/UT is given in the statement below. Specific information about the number of schools in rural areas is not available.

(c) The Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education has been discussed with the State education authorities at various conferences and seminars to explain its objectives. Also there is a Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education for specifically considering the needs of the rural areas.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Schools for which vocational courses have been sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	353
2.	Assam	50
3.	Bihar	43

1	2	3
4.	Goa	20
5.	Gujarat	159
6.	Haryana	65
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15
8.	Karnataka	149
9.	Kerala	100
10.	Madhya Pradesh	369
11.	Maharashtra	319
12.	Manipur	3
13.	Mizoram	4
14.	Nagaland	4
15.	Orissa	181
16.	Punjab	67
17.	Rajasthan	75
18.	Tamil Nadu	200
19.	Uttar Pradesh	350
20.	Chandigarh	9
21.	Delhi	10
22.	West Bengal	39
Total:		2584

**Discovery of Ancient Monuments
Related to Pre-Indus Valley Civilisation
In Ladakh**

7246. DR B.L. SHAILESH: Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Geologists have found ancient cave dwellings and a pre-

historic fireplace in Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir providing new evidence for Stone Age cultures predating the Indus Valley Civilisation;

(b) if so, whether any scientific studies have been carried out of the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). Journal of Current Science in its issue dated 20th March, 1989, volume 58, carried an article claiming that geologists have discovered on the terrace of the Indus at Gaik near Leh remains of a fireplace superimposed by a charcoal layer, the charcoal of which is dated to 4721 + 130 B.C. on the C-14 determination and thus prior to the mature Indus Valley Civilisation. However, in the absence of corroborative material and archaeological remains, it is pre-mature to describe it "a Stone Culture" of pre-Indus affinity.

Increase of Various Charges by Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi

7247. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra has recently increased various charges like tuition fee, hostel room rent and entrance examination fee;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether due to the above steps of the Institute, the meritorious students of the poor and middle class families will be deprived of admission to the Institute; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Institute has increased the fees from the academic session 1988-89 as under:—

I.	<i>Institute Fees:</i>	<i>Old Rate</i>	<i>Revised Rate</i>
1.	Tuition B.E.	600.00	15.00
	MBA/MCA	1200.00/ 1000.00	1500.00
	M.E./M. Pharm	400.00	1500.00
2.	Room Rent	180.00	720.00
3.	Examination Under-graduate	120.00	200.00
	Post-graduate	245.00	250.00
4.	Library Under-graduate	20.00	150.00
	Post-graduate	20.00	250.00

5. Student Services	58.00	250.00
6. Admission/Registration	10.00	100.00
II. <i>Entrance Examination:</i>	100.00	150.00

The Institute has increased the fees to improve its financial resources to meet partly the Budget deficit.

(c) and (d). Since the Institute has provision for award of free-ships and half-free ships to poor and meritorious students, the above steps are not likely to affect them adversely.

Artists Sent to USSR and Japan for Cultural Feats

7248. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of artists sent to USSR and Japan during 1988 to participate in cultural feats;

(b) the number of men, women and children among them, and

(c) the procedure adopted in selecting them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). A total number of 808 artists were sent to USSR and Japan during 1988 to participate in cultural feats. Out of them 551 were men and 257 were women. No children were sent.

(c) The artists were selected on the basis of recommendation of Selection Committees specially constituted for the purpose.

Posting of IPS Officers as Consulates in Embassies

7249. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Police Service Officers are posted as Consulates in Indian Embassies abroad; and

(b) if so, the number of such officers now serving in the Indian embassies?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the present moment there are ten such offices.

National Permits for Trucks

7250. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Permits for trucks issued by States and U.T. Administrations as on date-State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the number of such permits to be issued is fixed for each State; and

(c) if so, the basis on which their number is fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A statement

indicating the latest position regarding number of National Permits issued, as furnished by the State Government and U.T. Administrations, is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

No. of National Permits for trucks issued by the States/UTs as per information furnished by them

1.	Andhra Pradesh	6825
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	171
3.	Assam	4218
4.	Bihar	2892
5.	Goa	2837
6.	Gujarat	4349
7.	Haryana	6067
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1238
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5474
10.	Karnataka	4084
11.	Kerala	3978
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8708
13.	Maharashtra	12947
14.	Manipur	241
15.	Meghalaya	1338
16.	Mizoram	Nil
17.	Nagaland	845
18.	Orissa	6163
19.	Punjab	12010

20.	Rajasthan	8919
21.	Sikkim	N.A.
22.	Tamil Nadu	6638
23.	Tripura	531
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14273
25.	West Bengal	5189
26.	A & N Islands	Not applicable
27.	Chandigarh	686
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	181
29.	Daman and Diu	Nil
30.	Delhi	8185
31.	Lakshadweep	Not applicable
32.	Pondicherry	201

Tax Relief sought by Cochin Shipyard

7251. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cochin Shipyard has sought tax relief from the Government of Kerala in recent years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Cochin Shipyard have requested the Government of Kerala to exempt shipbuilding turn-over from the levy or sales tax.

Review of Haldia Dock Projects

7252. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether three Haldia Dock Projects, earlier identified for funding by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan are being reviewed afresh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether inordinate procedural delays in getting these projects cleared by the various authorities in India and abroad have resulted in pushing up cost mainly because the Rupees-Yen parity has moved adversely;

(d) if so, the estimated escalation in the cost of these projects; and

(e) the terms of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund funding and how far these are considered beneficial for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The three projects at Haldia Dock Complex identified for funding by OECF of Japan are:—

-
- (i) Construction of Second Oil Jetty.
 - (ii) Strengthening of Existing Oil Jetty.
 - (iii) Augmentation of Container Handling Facilities.
-

The Calcutta Port Trust has, however, sought technical advice on the necessity of the project concerning the strengthening of existing oil jetty based on the current site observations.

(c) Certain in procedures have been laid down under the OECF loan for the invitation and acceptance of tenders and these have to be followed. It is a fact that adverse movement of Rupee-Yen parity has been one of the main causes for pushing up the cost.

(d) The estimated escalation as a result of the variation in Rupee-Yen parity in respect of the Second Oil Jetty is Rs. 854.6 lakhs (as on 31.12.88). In respect of the two other projects, as the estimates have not yet been sanctioned, the escalation cannot be estimated.

(e) The OECF loan from Japan for this project is repayable over a period of 30 years

including a grace period of 10 years and carries an interest rate of 3.25% per annum. The terms of the loan are attractive.

Funds for Execution of Second Phase of Comprehensive Scheme for Improvement of Draught of Hooghly

7253. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draught of the Hooghly at Calcutta has deteriorated steadily since 1982 and the Calcutta Port Trust Authorities prepared a comprehensive river training and dredging programme to counter the menace;

(b) whether Calcutta Port Trust's initiative to executive the Second Phase of a comprehensive programme to drain the river and arrange for requisite dredging could not be materialised for want of funds which the Union Government has not released so far;

(c) whether this heavy siltation has affected the Haldia Channel also; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and the time by which funds are to be released for harnessing the river bed with a geo-fabric or geomatress of protect the guidewall to the west of Nayachara Island, through which ships bound for Calcutta and Haldia ports are routed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The draught of the Hooghly at Calcutta has shown improvement during the past 3 years as a result of the river training and dredging works undertaken by the Calcutta Port Trust. The draft availability during the last three years for Calcutta and Haldia is given below:-

Draught availability

(No. of days/year for which given draught is available)

CALCUTTA (outward)

<i>Year</i>	<i>6.5 m & above</i>	<i>7.0 m & above</i>	<i>7.5 m & above</i>	<i>8.0 m & above</i>
1986	144	56	2	Nil
1987	223	150	88	39
1988	280	201	122	59

HALDIA (outward)

<i>Year</i>	<i>7.5 m & above</i>	<i>8.0 m & above</i>	<i>8.5 m & above</i>	<i>9.0 m & above</i>
1986	317	170	48	Nil
1987	358	260	117	29
1988	354	305	177	42

(b) Phase 1 of the comprehensive scheme has not been completed so far and therefore the question of releasing funds for Phase II does not arise at present.

(c) Draught in the Haldia Challel has shown improvement as may be seen from the answer to part (a) of the Question.

(d) Protection of the river bed by geofabric material is in progress around Nayachara Island.

Spreading of Agricultural Development in New Areas

7254. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study on agricultural production at the District level conducted by the Deputy Chairman, Planning

Commission has indicated the need for spreading agricultural Development in new areas like the eastern region; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this behalf particularly in the backward areas like Sunderbans in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). A Report on 'Patterns in Indian Agricultural Development—A District Level Study' was undertaken at the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development and was presented to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on March, 28, 1989. The important recommendations of this Study include investment in water management, flood control, provision of irrigation, watershed management and devel-

opment of infrastructure in new areas including the Eastern Region.

With a view to increasing agricultural production and productivity, a Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme, now unified with Special Foodgrains Production Programme—Rice, is being implemented in the Eastern States including West Bengal. Besides, thrust programmes like National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture (NWDPRA) and Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers are being implemented with a view to increasing agricultural production and productivity.

Number of Families Assisted Under IRDP

7255. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed to assist the families under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during 1988-89;

(b) the number of families assisted under the scheme during 1988-89;

(c) whether the target fixed has been achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Under IRDP, it was proposed to assist 31.94 lakh families during 1988-89.

(b) to (d). According to progress received from various States/UTs about 34.21 lakh families have been assisted, as against the annual target of 31.94 lakh families to be assisted during 1988-89.

Development of Mineral Resources in Forest Areas

7256. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether development of mineral resources in certain forest areas of the country has been held up due to deforestation on a massive scale; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to develop mineral resources in the country without any further deforestation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). With the enactment of forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, approval of the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment & Forests is required whenever forest land is diverted for non-forest purposes including mining operations. Before such permission is granted, it is ensured that the lessee himself undertakes or arranges afforestation of an equal area of non-forest land or twice the area in degraded forest during the course of mining operation. With appropriate amendments to the Mines, and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, and the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, it is also ensured that the lessee takes steps to plant at least twice the number of trees destroyed during mining/prospecting operation and rears them during the lease period.

These measures for compensatory afforestation have been introduced so that the deforestation which may take place during course of development of mineral resources, can be adequately compensated.

Import of fishing Trawlers

7257. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the big business houses which are engaged in fishing and the details of trawlers they are having;

(b) whether Government propose to import fishing trawlers in the near future for boosting the trade;

(c) if so, the details thereof together with the names of countries from where imports are likely to be made; and

(d) whether any efforts have been made to manufacture such trawlers within the country to meet the increasing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) and (c). Permission to import deep sea fishing trawlers is given to private companies and State Fisheries Corporations. Import of deep sea fishing vessel was allowed in 1988 to the private companies/corporations from the following countries viz. Holland, USA, Australia, South Korea, Singapore, Japan, Mexico etc.

(d) There are 22 recognised Indian Shipyards which are capable of constructing deep sea fishing trawlers. A part of the demand of deep sea fishing trawlers is met by the Indian Shipyards.

Nickel Deposits in Orissa

7258. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether nickel deposits have been found in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps so far taken for its exploitation;

(c) whether a large quantity of nickel is

being imported every year to meet the demand of the country; and

(d) the measures being taken to extract nickel by developing nickel ore resources of Sukinda Valley in the district of Cuttack, Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHI): (a) to (d). As per the National Mineral Inventory as on 1.1.1985, the total reserves of nickel in Orissa has been estimated as 219.65 million tonnes of all grades.

In April, 1974, sanction was accorded for setting up a 4,800 tonnes, per annum nickel and 200 tonnes per annum cobalt extraction plant based on Sukinda Nickel deposit. The technology, when tried on a pilot plant scale, did not yield satisfactory results. It, therefore, became necessary to re-evaluate the available data. The evaluation undertaken revealed the need for additional exploration, laboratory and pilot plant test work before preparation of feasibility report. It was found that the cost of carrying out further studies itself required would be about Rs. 48.71 crores. In view of adverse economics of producing nickel at Sukinda and severe adverse constraints on resources, the project is not being pursued.

The import of nickel made by Minerals and Metals Trading Corpn. of India Limited (MMTC), the canalising agency during the last three years are indicated as under:

	<i>(Tonnes)</i>	
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
	1986-87	3424
	1987-88	6535
	1988-89 (Prov.)	5900

Upgradation of Passport Liaison Office In Trivandrum

7259. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Trivandrum there is no passport office and there is only a passport liaison office;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to upgrade the present Liaison Office to a fullfledged passport office to meet the requirement of people of South Kerala; and

(c) if so, by what time the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. There is Passport Liaison Office in Trivandrum.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There is no proposal to upgrade the present Liaison Office as there are already two full fledged Passport Offices in Kerala viz: Cochin and Kozhikode.

National School of Drama

7260. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been set up to look into the matters relating to academic functioning of National School of Drama (NSD); and

(b) if so, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir. The National

School of Drama Society has constituted a High Level Committee headed by Shri Girish Karnad to look into the laws, bye-laws, academic functioning and other related matters of School including issues raised to students.

(b) No specific time limit has been noted, but it was decided that the Committee should submit its report in three to four months. The Society which met on 16th April, 1989 requested to Committee to expedite its recommendations.

Appointment of Director in ICAR Units

7261. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several units under Indian Council of Agricultural Research are without a Director;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not filling up of these posts; and

(d) the steps being initiated for the filling up these posts expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Sir., No unit is without a Director but the following Institutes/Centres are functioning with officiating/acting Directors:

1. Cotton Technological Research Laboratory, Bombay.
2. Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrackpore.
3. Indian Institute of Horticultural

Research, Bangalore.

4. Central Potato Research Institute, Simla.
5. National Research Centre on Soyabean, Indore.
6. National Research Centre for Spices, Calicut.
7. National Research Centre for Cashew, Puttur.
8. National Research Centre on Sorghum, Hyderabad.
9. Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi.
10. National Research Centre for integrated Pest Management, Faridabad.
11. National Institute of Animal Genetics, Karnal.
12. National Research Centre of Weed Sciences, Jabalpur.
13. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal.

(c) and (d). Director, Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal has been temporarily transferred to the Headquarters. In other cases action has been initiated for recruitment through the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board.

[Translation]

Bihar's Share in Budget Allocation for Agricultural Development

7262. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Bihar out of the total allocation made for agricultural development in 1989-90 Budget;

(b) the details of the expenditure out of the said amount likely to be incurred for various development purposes in Bihar;

(c) whether this amount is inadequate to the Demand made by Bihar; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Plan Allocation for Bihar for 1989-90 is Rs. 1800 crore. The amount tentatively allocated for agriculture and allied sectors including forestry and wild life is Rs. 106.38 crore.

(b) Since the year 1989-90 has just commenced, it is not possible to indicate the likely expenditure for various developmental programmes.

(c) and (d). The Plan Allocation was finalised in consultation with the State Government of Bihar.

[English]

Modernisation of Slaughter Houses

7263. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a development board for modernisation of slaughter houses in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No such proposal has been finalised so far.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Excavation work at Shrangverpur

7264. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether excavation work at Shrangverpur in Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh has been undertaken by the Department of Archaeology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to declare Shrangverpur a place of tourist interest in view of its religious importance; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be declared a tourist place?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The excavation at Shrangverpura were undertaken by Archaeological Survey of India jointly with Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla between the year 1976-77 to 1985-86. The excavation revealed 200 meters long tank of kiln-fired bricks besides antiquities like coins, terracotta figurines, copper vessel and pottery.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

[English]

Assistance for Desert Development Programme

7265. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to grant special assistance for the speedy development of desert areas of the country;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and when it is likely to be given;

(c) the amount provided and actually released during the Seventh Five Year Plan period so far;

(d) whether the amount released is sufficient for development of desert areas of the country; and

(e) if not, the steps taken for the release of sufficient funds for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). For a speedy development of the desert areas of the country, the Desert Development Programme (DDP) is already under implementation since 1977-78. During the 7th Plan, an outlay of Rs. 245 crores has been provided for it, out of which Rs. 166.65 crores have been released so far. Yearly allocations have been made keeping in view the capabilities of the implementing states in utilising funds already released in a meaningful manner and overall availability of resources of the Plan. Moreover, this programme aims at providing only an additionality of the sectoral developmental activities of the State Governments in these areas.

[Translation]

**Connecting Growth Centres with
Metalled Roads in Adivasi Areas of
Madhya Pradesh**

7266. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any estimates in 1983 from the Madhya Pradesh Government for technical and financial approval for connecting growth centres in adivasi areas of the State with metalled roads, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have since given its financial approval of the above estimate; and

(c) if not, the time by which approval would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) A master plan for construction of roads measuring 6050 Kms. at an estimated cost of about Rs. 119 crores was received from Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1983 in the Department of Surface Transport which was dealing with the scheme in that year.

(b) and (c). Consequent upon the receipt of the above proposal Government of India had requested the Government of Madhya Pradesh to submit specific proposals in this regard. The three road projects submitted by the State Government in 1983-84 were duly sanctioned in the same year at a cost of Rs. 4.09 crores. The proposals received in 1984-85 and 1985-86 could not be sanctioned due to paucity of financial resources. The scheme has been discontinued from 1987-88 and funds are now

provided only for meeting the committed liabilities.

[English]

Production of Inferior Quality of Jute

7267. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices for interior quality of jute have been reduced by Government to dissuade the jute growers from producing interior quality of crops;

(b) if so, the other steps Government have taken in this regard; and

(c) to what extent, the production of interior quality of jute has been decreased as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The quality of jute fibre depends on the availability of adequate retting facilities. Therefore, under the development programme for jute, additional retting facilities are being created to improve fibre quality and train the farmers in the improvement of fibre quality.

[Translation]

Consideration of ACPC Report

7268. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission report for the year 1989-90

about price-policy formulated for Kharif crops;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has submitted recommendations its on procurement/minimum support prices in respect of paddy, kharif coarse cereals, kharif pulses, kharif oilseeds, cotton and VFC tobacco for 1989-90 season. Accepting the recommendation of the Commission, the Government has fixed the minimum support price of basic variety of raw cotton of fair average quality at Rs. 650 per quintal for H-4 variety and Rs. 540 per quintal for F-414/H-777 variety for the 1989-90 season. A decision on the recommendations of the Commission in respect of the other crops is under consideration.

[English]

Gold Exploration in Karnataka by G.S.I

7269. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Geological Survey of India for Gold exploration work for Karnataka during 1988-89;

(b) whether the said amount is being diverted to other States;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to check this diversion of funds; and

(d) the other measures taken by Government to accelerate the exploration of gold ore in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Geological Survey of India earmarked a sum of Rs. 22,85,000 for its gold investigations in Karnataka during 1988-89.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In order to accelerate the gold investigations in Karnataka, Geological Survey of India is allotting additional drilling rigs and also taking up chemical analysis in a greater measure. Further the Geological Survey of India is maintaining close coordination with the State Government and organisations like Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Bharat Gold Mines Limited and Hutti Gold Mines Limited to speed up the programme.

Funds Required for Elementary Education during Eighth Plan

7270. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for elementary education during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) the estimated amount required to meet these targets;

(c) the details of the funds proposed to be allocated by Union Government for the purpose;

(d) whether these funds would be sufficient to meet the targets; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the shortage of funds?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (e). The Eighth Five Year Plan including education sector of which Elementary Education is a part, is at the formulation stage. No targets for Elementary Education for the Eighth Five Year Plan have been fixed. The availability of the resources for the Plan as a whole and the Inter-Sectoral allocation of funds between different sectors and programmes are not yet decided.

Afro-Asian Games 1991

7271. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the venue for the Afro-Asian games to be held in the year 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on holding these games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The First Afro-Asian Games will be held in Delhi in 1991.

(c) The Indian Olympic Association, which is the National Olympic Committee for India, is working out the estimated expenditure on holding of these games.

Drought Relief Assistance to Kerala

7272. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Kerala

affected by drought due to the failure of North-East Monsoon;

(b) whether Government propose to send any special team to study the situation in the State; and

(c) the steps being considered to meet the drought situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). As per the memorandum submitted by the Government of Kerala seeking Central assistance for drought relief due to failure of North-east monsoon of 1988, all the 14 districts in the State received deficient/scanty rainfall during North-East monsoon of 1988. The memorandum submitted by the State Government is being processed as per the established procedure.

The State Govt. has reported that tankers have been deployed to regulate the supply of drinking water. Further, an action Plan to drill borewells and to energise the existing borewells has been drawn up. Besides, employment generation works have been initiated to provide relief to the affected people.

Stabilisation of Coconut Prices

7273. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal under consideration to involve NAFED and other agencies to create a buffer-stock of copra to arrest the decline in prices of coconut;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) either measures being considered to stabilise the price of coconut?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A proposal, however, to recommend a minimum support price of copra for the 1989 Season is under consideration of the Government of India. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) has been recommended as the Central Nodal Agency for undertaking Price Support Operation in the event of a fall in prices below the minimum support level.

(c) A proposal for declaring the Market Intervention Price of copra in Kerala to stabilise the price of coconut has been received which is under active consideration of this Department.

[Translation]

Central Libraries in Bihar

7274. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Libraries in Bihar;

(b) whether Government provide grants to libraries located in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the basis on which such grant is provided?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) There is a State Central Library, known as Sachchidananda Sinha

Library, at Patna in Bihar. However, the Central Government have no such library.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, funded by the Central Government, provides grants (i) on matching basis equally shared by Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation and the respective state under certain approved schemes and (ii) on non-matching basis i.e. grants are fully reimbursed by Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation under certain approved schemes. Grants are given generally on the recommendation of the State Government concerned.

Fruit Processing Units in Bihar

7275. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fruit processing units in Bihar;

(b) the capacity utilisation of these units;

(c) whether any proposals are pending with Government for setting up more such units in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As on 31.12.1988 there was 47 units in Bihar licensed under the Fruit Products Order (FPO) 1955.

(b) The capacity utilisation of these units has been between 7-13%.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Preparations for Asian Games, 1990

7276. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken any concrete steps for the preparation of Asian Games to be held in 1990 at Beijing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Priority disciplines and events for the Beijing Asian games have been identified. Sportspersons who are likely to do well in the games, have also been identified and are being given intensive training at coaching camps under the supervision of Indian and, where necessary, foreign coaches and sports science experts. The performance of these sportspersons is being regularly monitored and they are being provided the best possible sports equipment, nutritive diet and high quality training facilities.

[English]

Digging of Tube-Wells

7277. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of tube-wells dug during 1987-88 and 1988-89 under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme; and

(b) the number of tube-wells out of them still functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Government of India is not monitoring in detail the number of tube-wells dug under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(b) A general survey shows that nearly 85% of such tube-wells are working at a given time.

Central Assistance to West Bengal Universities

7278. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central assistance given to different universities of West Bengal during 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred on the Central University in West Bengal during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The details of the Central assistance for their general development given by the University Grants Commission to the different Universities in West Bengal during 1986-87 are give in the statement below.

(b) There is only one Central University i.e. Visva Bharati University in West Bengal and the details of grants paid by UGC to this University both under Plan and Non Plan during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

1986-87	663.49
1987-88	855.35

However, the audited statement of expenditure has not been received from the University.

STATEMENT*(Rs. in lakhs)*

S.No.	Name of the Universities in West Bengal (except Central University)	Year	
		1986-87	1987-88
1.	Burdwan University	48.81	92.79
2.	Calcutta University	110.12	179.53
3.	Jadavpur University	280.21	230.56
4.	Kalyani University	46.94	63.55
5.	North Bengal University	33.69	77.65
6.	Rabindra Bharati	20.96	28.93
		540.73	673.01

Haksar Panel Report

7279. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haksar Panel Report has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). No. Sir. The Report of Haksar Committee has not been delayed. In this context, it may be stated as follows:-

- (i) Haksar Committee was notified after ascertaining the willingness of Chairman and Members on March 24, 1988. In the notification it was stipulated that the Report of Haksar Committee

would be submitted by March 31, 1989.

- (ii) Subsequently, Haksar Committee during its deliberations decided to broad-base its coverage of ascertaining public opinion to a large range of personalities and institutions engaged in the field of Culture. It also decided to visit important cities to interact with institutions and individuals on issues vital to its terms of reference.
- (iii) Due to procedural reasons there was considerable delay in the appointment of a full time Secretary to Haksar Committee. This appointment took effect only in December, 1988.
- (iv) Similarly, there was difficulty in the appointment of staff necessary for the functioning of Haksar Committee. There was also difficulty in securing and furnishing

accommodation for the Haksar committee. It was on account of these reasons that this Committee was able to start functioning effectively only towards the end of 1988.

(c) In the context of terms of reference comprehending apex institutions and their interaction with similar institutions all over the country and in view of initial difficulties it was felt by the Haksar Committee that their term should be extend. The Committee has now been asked to submit its Report to the Government by 31st December, 1989.

Growing of More than two crops

7280. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to grow more than two crops in a year is being made applicable to Maharashtra;

(b) what has been the experience during the last three years and to what extent it has given a boost to agricultural production; and

(c) whether Union Government provide any assistance/ advice to augment the area under such cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) There is no Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Scheme as such to grow more than two crops in a year and therefore the question of its being made applicable to Maharashtra does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Geological Survey for finding Minerals in Maharashtra

7281. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for conducting geological survey for finding minerals in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to augment assistance to State Government to undertake the job in a big way;

(c) whether the work done during the last four years by Centre/State Governments indicated presence of more minerals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India in coordination with the State Directorate of Geology and Mining is continuously engaged in survey for finding minerals in Maharashtra.

(c) and (d). During the last four years new deposits of Bauxite in West coast area of Kolhapur, Coal in Chandrapur and Nagpur Districts, Copper, Zinc and Tungsten deposits in Nagpur District, Fluorite in Chandrapur and Graphite, Iron ore in Sindhudurg District have been identified.

Target of Foodgrains Production in 1989-90

7282. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the foodgrains production target fixed for 1989-90; and

(b) the action plan prepared to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) A target of 175 million tonnes of foodgrains production has been fixed for 1989-90.

(b) In order to achieve the above target, special attention has been given to Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) for Rice, Wheat, Maize and Pulses (Arhar and Gram). The special Rice Production Programme which was being implemented in Eastern States has also been unified with the SFPP—Rice. A Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Programme is also being implemented. In addition, various Central Schemes such as Minikit Programme for Rice, Wheat, Millets and Maize are under implementation.

Concern among Indian Community over Acquittal of "Dot Busters"

7283. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian community in New Jersey city of the United States is agitated over the reports that the sentence of four teenager "Dot Busters" accused of beating one Navroze Mody to death in 1987 was likely to be very light one;

(b) whether there have been incidents recently of racially motivated violence against the Indian residents in Jersey city and surrounding areas and the Indians are often taunted with ethnic epithets;

(e) whether the problem posed by the 'Dot busters' is the manifestation of the rising violence against the Indian community in

recent years; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take at the diplomatic level to bring home to the U.S. Government the resentment and enervation caused amongst the Indian community in New Jersey over the threat held out by these 'dot busters' to drive them out of the city?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Indian community of Jersey City was agitated and concerned that the Jury in the Navroze Mody murder case had cleared the four accused of the charge of murder and found them guilty only of the charge of aggravated/simple assault. The community mobilised itself and on April 9th held a well-attended protest meeting in front of the Jersey City court house. On April 20, the Judge pronounced ten-year prison sentences on the three accused of aggravated assault viz Ralph Conzales (18 year), Luis Padilla (17 years), and Daniel L Acevedo (16 years). The fourth accused William Acevedo (18 years) is to be sentenced on the charge of simple assault on May 26th. The ten-year sentences awarded to the first three accused have been received with qualified satisfaction by the Indian community and the and the parents of Mr. Navroze Mody.

(b) The spate of racially motivated attacks against Indians in Jersey City took place during the Sept-Dec '87 period. Since then there have been only isolated incidents against the Indian community.

(c) The 'Dot Busters' phenomenon has occurred in Jersey city only where a sizable group of Indians live in a comparatively deprived and racially disturbed area. In the United States as a whole, Indians are a respected and well-to-do community, and not usually subject to racial abuse or attacks.

(d) Various demarches have been

made to the New Jersey authorities (at the level of Attorney General and Governor) by the Consulate General of India, New York, and to the State Department by the Embassy of India in Washington, during the Sept-Dec '87 period when the spate of racial incidents against the Indian community occur. As a result of said demarches and the action taken by the New Jersey State and U.S. Authorities, there has been substantial decline in number of racial incidents against the Indian community in Jersey City.

In-Service Training Course for Teachers

7284. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether for grant of senior and selection grade scales announced on 12 August, 1987 each category of teachers must have attended at least one in-service course lasting for a fortnight during the preceding 12 years;

(b) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan did not organise any such in-service course during the preceding 12 years; and

(c) if so, whether consequently otherwise eligible teachers of the Sangathan shall be rendered ineligible for grant of senior and selection grades?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Every teacher would be required to participate in an in-service training programme of at-least 3 weeks duration once in every 6 years before he/she crosses Efficiency Bar or is promoted to senior scale or selection scale provided that where arrangements for such training cannot be made, the appointing authority may exempt

a category of teachers for a specific period of time.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is organising in-service courses for primary teachers, TGTs and PGTs every year. A teacher who has not attended any course once in last 5 years is expected to attend such courses.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has exempted such teachers for 2 years who have not attended the training programme during the last 6 years.

More Elective subjects at plus two levels in Kendriya Vidyalayas

7285. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA:
SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has received some representations advocating starting of more and newer elective subjects at plus two stage in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Sangathan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association has asked for introduction of more subjects such as Physical Education Music, Drawing, Civics and Computer Science at plus two stage in Kendriya Vidyalayas. In this regard it is felt that Kendriya Vidyalayas cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees. Accordingly it is desirable to have a degree of

uniformity in courses throughout the country. Offering more subjects at plus two level would very substantially increase the requirement of funds for additional teachers and class-rooms. Keeping in view the constraint of resources, it is not advisable to start a large number of subjects for which the demand may be only marginal. Hence the suggestion for introduction of these new subjects at plus two stage in Kendriya Vidyalayas has not been found feasible.

Setting Up of Ship Repairing Yards

7286. SHRIMOCHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of ship repairing yards in the country at present;

(b) whether these yards are not adequate to meet the demand and a large number of ships are lying idle for want of repairs;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up more ship repairing yards in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) List of ship repairing units and their locations registered with D.G. Shipping is given in the statement below.

(b) Existing ship repairing facilities are not adequate to fully cover national requirements. Indian ships are, therefore, permitted to go abroad for repairs whenever ship repairing slots are not available for such repair. No ships are lying idle for want of repairs.

(c) During 1988-89, Government have sanctioned a Dredge Repair Complex in the

Joint Sector and a floating Dry Dock in the private sector. There are no other proposals before Government, as of now.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of Ship Repairing Yards in India Registered with D.G. Shipping, Bombay

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Location</i>
BOMBAY	
1.	Mangala Engineering Works Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Patel Engineering Works
3.	Dolphin Offshore Enterprises (India) Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Marine Electrical & Refrigeration Engineering Works
5.	Sanghvi Reconditioners Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Bombay Port Trust
7.	C.S. Diesel Engineering Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.

MADRAS

1. Goodwill Engineering Works
2. Tebma Marine Pvt. Ltd.
3. Madras Port Trust
4. Chokhani International Ltd.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Location</i>
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CALCUTTA

1. Calcutta Port Trust (under registration)
2. Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.
3. Singh Hindustan Marine (P) Ltd.

COCHIN

1. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

VISAKHAPATNAM

1. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

GOA

1. Goa Shipyard Ltd.

KAKINADA

1. East Coast Boat Builders & Engineers Ltd.

GANDHIDHAM

1. Jesod Marines.

**Introduction of Jawaharlal Nehru
Rozgar Yojana**

7287. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details where Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana has been introduced;

(b) the state-wise amount allocated for the years 1989 and 1990; and

(c) the expected number of unem-

ployed persons likely to be provided employment in rural areas State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The details are being worked out and will be laid of the Table on the House.

**Coverage of Fruits and Vegetables
under Insurance Scheme**

7288. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce insurance scheme for fruits and vegetables on the pattern of Crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Presently wheat, paddy, millets, oilseeds and pulses are covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS). The Government is incurring heavy losses in respect of these crops. Therefore, for the present it is not proposed to extend crop insurance coverage to any other crop including, Fruits and Vegetables. The idea of the Government is to gain more experience in respect of the crops which are presently covered under the CCIS.

Agricultural Production in Maharashtra

7289. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra is a leading State in the country in the field of agricultural production;

(b) if so, the area covered under wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds and rice production during the last two years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the area particularly for sugarcane production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

<i>Crops</i>	<i>Area (Lakh hectares)</i>	
	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Wheat	7.36	7.33
Sugarcane	2.80	2.92
Oilseeds	21.35	23.82
Rice	15.27	13.70

(c) No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

Capacity Expansion of Fertilizer Plants

7290. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand existing fertilizer plants to ensure its availability at reasonable prices;

(b) whether the existing projects are producing far below their existing capacities; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase capacity utilisation of the plants to help overcome the shortage of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Maharashtra is one of the leading States in the country in the field of agricultural production.

(b) The area covered under wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds and rice in Maharashtra during the last two years is given below:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Although there is no general proposal to expand the existing fertilizer plants, expansion in certain cases may be considered depending upon the demand-supply gap of fertilizers in a particular area, availability of raw materials and infrastructure, the cost involved etc. Prices of fertilizers are notified under the Essential Commodities Act and are not related to the installed capacity of the existing plants.

(b) With the exception of the plants of sick companies like Fertilizer Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, the average capacity utilisation of other for 1988-89 was above 88%.

(c) Apart from improvement of maintenance of plants, captive power plants have

been installed/are being installed to improve their capacity utilisation level. Besides, schemes for revamp and rehabilitation of the old and ageing plants have been/ are being drawn up with a view to improving their production performance.

Education to Handicapped Children in Kendriya Vidyalayas

7291. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are arrangements for the education of gifted and handicapped children in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). With a view to provide help, guidance and adequate opportunities to fast learners, a programme of accelerated learning for gifted children has been introduced.

The activities undertaken in this programme are observation of the immediate environment, exploration of the distant environment through field trips, reading of extra books, preparation of hand written magazines, investigatory projects and reports on various aspects of educational and cultural interests, discussion and preparation of question-answers on various topics, quiz programmes and dramatisation of stories, poems, etc. Activities like reading for pleasure, preparation of scrap books, creative writing, visits, excursion and surveys followed by reports are also undertaken by students during vacations and breaks. Parental cooperation in academic and curricular programmes is also sought.

In regard to the physically handicapped children, there is no special provision and

class-room instructions are provided to them alongwith other children. However, with a view to help academically backward children a programme has been implemented in Kendriya Vidyalaya. The programme for these children consists of identification of crucial areas, contact with parents, providing remedial instruction in various subjects, etc. The students also take up learning of simple poems, reading of books, preparation of questions and answers followed by revision exercises. Bright children help these children in learning various subjects, Activities like reading for pleasure, preparation of scrap book, etc. are also taken up by the students during vacation and breaks.

Setback to Rural Drinking Water Plan

7292. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news items on setback to rural drinking water plan appearing in 'Times of India' of 27 March, 1989;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme targets and methodology have been reviewed in the light of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Government has taken a serious view of the shortfalls in achievement of targets of 1988-89 in some of the states and taken up the matter with the

concerned states for appropriate remedial measures. The targets of implementation of rural water supply programme, achievement and methodology under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, State Sector Minimum Needs Programme, implementation of activities in 55 mini mission project areas and the 5 sub missions have been reviewed in a meeting of the Chief Engineers and Executive Directors of the mini missions held from 24-26th April 1989. The states have been advised to gear up the implementation machinery to ensure achievement of the set targets and to streamline the implementation machineries including Management Information System.

10+2+3 System Under New Education Policy

7293. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have implemented 10+2+3 pattern of education; and

(b) the outcome of this policy and in what way it is going to ensure employment to the people to improve the existing unemployment situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) 10+2 scheme has been implemented by all the States. As regards 10+2+3 pattern it has been implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa and Tamilnadu besides Union Territories of Delhi, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry.

In some States, 10+2+2 pattern is for the Pass Courses and 10+2+3 pattern is for the honours level courses.

(b) An important outcome of the adoption of the 10+2 pattern of school education has been vocationalisation of education at the +2 stage with a view to diverting students at the higher secondary stage to vocational courses. The introduction of the vocational education at the +2 stage is meant to enhance the individual employability, to reduce the mismatch between the demand and supply of skilled manpower and to provide an alternative for those pursuing higher education without particular interest or purpose. The vocational courses are expected to help in developing the capacity of the students for self-employment and to ensure steady flow of skilled workers in existing and emerging areas by developing necessary occupational competence.

The guidelines for the restructuring of courses at the +3 stage, inter-alia, provide for courses of applied nature or application oriented courses which universities may select keeping in view the local and regional needs of the region. The courses offered as part of the application oriented subjects are to be introduced with a views to familiarising the students with that subject and equipping them with the skills/techniques which may help them in finding employment with the local industries or start their won venture/ self-employment after graduation.

[Translation]

Fixation of Remunerative prices for Mustard and Black-Mustard

7294. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of mustard and Black-mustard (Raida) are constantly falling;

(b) whether oil prices have not come

down despite fall in the prices of the above items;

(c) whether Government propose to fix remunerative prices for mustard and black-mustard for the benefit of farmers; and

(d) if so, when and in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) During the year 1988-89, the wholesale prices of rapeseed/mustard and mustard oil have come down from abnormally high levels that prevailed in 1987-88, on account of substantial increase in production.

(c) and (d). The minimum support price of rapeseed/mustard of fair average quality for the 1988-89 crop year has been fixed at Rs. 460/- per quintal.

Employment to one Member of each Family under Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana

7295. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give gainful employment to one member of each poor family by 1989-90 under the Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has received representations for increasing the number of districts to be selected under the said scheme;

(d) the criteria fixed by Government in this regard;

(e) whether Government have invited suggestions from State Governments to select districts on the basis of the above criteria;

(f) if so, the names of the districts suggested for selection; and

(g) whether Government propose to give priority to the most drought affected areas in the country viz. Barmer, Jaiseimer and Jodhpur for selected under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (g). The details are being worked out and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Overdues of Beneficiaries under IRDP

7296. SHRI GAḌADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of overdues cases under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the adverse impact on the beneficiaries under the programme; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) According to the Concurrent Evaluation

Report for January-December 1987, at the national level, there were no overdues of loan repayment in about 42% cases. There were overdues upto Rs. 250 in 6% cases, between Rs. 251 to Rs. 1000 in 25% cases, between Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000 in 18% cases and more than Rs. 2000 in 9% cases. A statement showing the amount of overdues State-wise and Union territory-wise is given below.

Among the cases of overdues inadequate income generation was the reason in 54% cases, unforeseen calamities (illness, death etc) in 10% cases, tight repayment schedule in 33% cases, and due to other reasons in the remaining 3% cases.

(b) and (c). The findings of the Concurrent Evaluation are immediately referred to the State/Union Territory Governments for immediate remedial action.

STATEMENT

(Percentages)

<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>No overdues</i>	<i>Amount of overdues</i>	
		<i>Between Rs. 1000- Rs. 2000</i>	<i>More than Rs. 2000</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
All India	42	13	9
Andhra Pradesh	42	13	6
Arunachal Pradesh	97	1	0
Assam	8	32	19
Bihar	24	26	15
Goa	62	0	13
Gujarat	50	14	3
Haryana	27	27	23
Himachal Pradesh	59	10	3
Jammu & Kashmir	59	8	10
Karnataka	36	26	8
Kerala	27	17	8
Madhya Pradesh	31	25	7

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	43	16	8
Manipur	74	21	4
Meghalaya	100	0	0
Mizoram	100	0	0
Nagaland	100	0	0
Orissa	32	16	2
Punjab	71	14	5
Rajasthan	33	19	7
Sikkim	30	25	25
Tamil Nadu	44	17	10
Tripura	15	17	7
Uttar Pradesh	51	17	10
West Bengal	26	13	10
Andaman & Nicobar Island	33	27	17
Chandigarh	35	40	15
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60	10	10
Delhi	55	25	10
Daman & Diu	62	0	13
Lakshadweep	58	0	8
Pondicherry	30	20	15

**Insurance Cover for Employees of
Kendriya Vidyalayas**

7297. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DE-

VELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are insured for lesser amount as compared to their counterparts in

Delhi Administration Schools under Group Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The employees of Delhi Administration are governed by Group Insurance Scheme of the Central Government whereas the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, which is an autonomous body, are governed by a Group Saving Linked Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation. The Life Insurance Corporation were not agreeable to cover the risk at par with that of Central Government Employees.

Closure of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Chukha, Bhutan

7298. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya, Chukha (Bhutan) is being closed soon;

(b) if so, whether there are some employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Chukha who were recruited locally by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether their services will continue even after the closure as in case of the employees of the Vidyalaya?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 7 employees were recruited locally.

(d) Yes, Sir. Indian national recruited

locally would be absorbed by the Kendriya vidyalaya Sangathan and posted to other Kendriya Vidyalayas.

[Translation]

Development of Flower Cultivation in Hilly Areas of U.P.

7299. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop flower cultivation on commercial basis in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The State Government is implementing a programme on development of floriculture in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs for the VII Five Year Plan period which includes supply of planting material mainly of bulbous flower crops.

Streamlining Transport Facilities in Hilly Areas

7300. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special scheme for restructuring road transport in hilly areas of the country; and

(b) if not, the alternative steps proposed to be taken to streamline the transport facilities in areas where road transport is the only means of transportation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The structuring of road transport in a State or Union Territory including transport in the hilly areas is the responsibility of the concerned State or Union Territory. The Central Government has no schemes in this regard.

[English]

Agricultural Colleges in west Bengal

7301. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Colleges in the State of West Bengal;

(b) the total number of students on those colleges;

(c) whether Government are considering to open an Agricultural College in North Bengal, in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, Three

(b) The annual intake of students in Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate programme in the three colleges of West Bengal is 311.

(c) to (e). The responsibility of setting up of agricultural colleges lies on the State Government of West Bengal and the State Agricultural University.

[Translation]

Service charges in addition to Bus fare by Delhi Schools

7302. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Service Charges in addition to Bus Fee" appearing in the Indian Express dated 31 March, 1989;

(b) if so, whether schools in Delhi are charging more amount in addition to the regular bus fees from students in the name of Service Charges;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to stop this overcharging; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No parent or student has complained to Delhi Administration about charging of more amount in the name of Service Charges by the schools.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Sale of Gold by Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.

7303. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Gold Mines Limited have sold gold in the market in accordance with the new policy;

(b) if so, the total quantity of gold sold after June, 1988 till the end of January, 1989 and the quantity of gold available in the stock of the organisation during the above period;

(c) whether the sale of gold has declined in the market under this new policy; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). The implementation of the new policy for the sale of gold by Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML) in the domestic market has commenced. BGML has so far been able to sell 47.5 K.Gs. of gold to M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools for industrial use. This sale was done with the permission obtained by BGML from the Gold Control Administrator. Necessary steps are being taken to ensure that more gold is sold in the open market as per prescribed procedure. Presently, BGML is having an unsold stock of about 917.0 K.Gs. of gold.

[English]

Kendriya Vidyalayas having Hostels

7304. SHRIN. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas which have hostels for boys, girls and common for boys and girls;

(b) whether Fourth Central Pay Commission had recommended for opening more hostels, separate as well as common; and

(c) if so, the details of hostels which

are proposed to be built during financial year 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) There are 10 Kendriya Vidyalayas having hostel facility for boys only while 2 Kendriya Vidyalayas have hostels for girls only. There is only one Kendriya Vidyalaya having hostel facility for both boys and girls.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan do not, at present have any pending proposal to open hostels in more schools. If hostel facility is needed in some specific schools, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan will duly consider it.

Conveyance Advance to Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

7305. SHRIN. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for as conveyance advance for the financial year 1988-89; and

(b) the number of applications and number of recipients of the advance during the period, category and vehicle-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

(b) During 1988-89, 186 employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan were sanctioned Motor Cycle/Scooter/Mopped advance. Since the applications were processed in the Regional Offices, information regarding number of applications received is not available in Kendriya Vidyalaya San-

gathan. Further, details regarding number of applications received for Cycle advance and the number sanctioned the same is not available as the Assistant Commissioner of the Regional Office is the competent authority to sanction cycle advance.

Investigations into the Disappearance of two Indian Ships

7306. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI investigations into the mysterious disappearance of the two Indian ships Nitya Nanak and Nitya Ram have been concluded;

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof;

(c) whether the compensation and insurance claims to the families of the crew has been disbursed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). CBI have concluded their investigation into case No. 5/85-ACV(1)/Delhi relating to disappearance of NITYA RAM and NITYA

NANAK. In this regard along with investigation by CBI, a court of inquiry under the Merchant Shipping Act was also held under section 360 of the Merchant Shipping Act. Principal Officer (Merchantile Marine Department), Bombay, has filed 2 complaints with regard to the 2 missing ships in the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay, against (i) M/s Maini Shipping Co. Pvt. Ltd. Bombay, (ii) Shri Harcharan Singh Maini, Managing Director, M/s. Maini Shipping Co. Pvt. Ltd, and (iii) Shri D.C. Sharda, Technical Manager, alleging commission of offences under section 334, 335, 350, 436, read with section 441 of the Merchant Shipping Act and section 304 A of IPC read with 120 B of IPC.

Both the aforesaid cases are sub judice in the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay.

CBI in their report have recommended utilising the evidence collected by them in the two cases pending trial.

(c) and (d). The owner of the two vessels in question has deposited a sum of Rs. 42,65,233/- being amount on account of death compensation and lose of personal effects with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay. The Commissioner has disbursed the said amount in the following manner:-

1.	Total amount paid to the dependent/next of kin of deceased.	...	Rs.	23,23,707/-
2.	Total amount transferred to respective authorities where the dependents were living for payment	...	Rs.	19,41,526/-
3.	Balance with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay	...		Nil

[*Translation*]

Toy Banks

7307. SHRI AKHTAK HASAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have achieved their objectives of development of Children through toy banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The development of children through toy banks is a continuous process and to achieve this objective toy banks have been opened in many places all over the country.

(b) Under the TOY BANK Scheme, toys are collected in schools, deposited in the toy bank and distributed among the various anganwadis, balwadis, creches, day-care centres etc. The Scheme aims at inculcating a spirit of sharing among children. Encouraging response from several States/Union Territory Administrations has been received for this scheme. Reports have been received to the effect that more than 2,20,000 toy have been collected and distributed under the scheme in the year 1988-89.

[*English*]

Setting up of a Folk-Lore Academy

7308. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Folk-lore Academy to preserve the rich

heritage of folk-lore in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Projects for setting up of Institutes of Folk Lore and Arts have been envisaged under "Programme of Action" formulated for implementation of National Policy on Education 1986. The objective of these institutes would be to document and preserve the rich heritage of fold lore and oral tradition of Indian Culture. These projects are being viewed as a part of the exercise concerning formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan. There is as yet no concrete proposal, though the concept has been stressed in the "Programme of Action".

Construction of Stadla in Karnataka

7309. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance sought for the construction of Mini Stadium at Bidar and new stadla in different parts of Bangalore city in Karnataka;

(b) whether Union Government have given any assistance so far;

(c) if so, the details of the amount; and

(d) the time by which the above stadla are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Govt. of Karnataka sought central financial assistance of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for construction of a

District Stadium at Bidar in December, 1988. As the proposal was not submitted in prescribed proforma, the State Govt. has been requested to send the same accordingly. No proposal for construction of new stadia in different parts of Bangalore city has been received from the State Govt.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

National Language Policy

7310. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to formulate any National Language Policy taking into account the need for the promotion of Regional languages and dialects on the one hand and to ensure emergence and acceptance of Hindi as a link Language for the country and Sanskrit as a source language for the enrichment of Hindi and other Indian Languages as envisaged in Article 351;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the proposed policy apart from the 3-language formula and

(c) if not, whether Government would evolve such policy during the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). The policy of the Government of India in regard to promotion of languages is contained in the Education Policy 1968, which was reiterated in the National Education Policy 1986. The salient features of this policy are the development of all the regional languages of the country so as to make them the media of education at the school and university level, implementa-

tion of the three-language formula at the secondary stage of school education, promotion and development of Hindi so as to make it the link language and provision of facilities for learning Sanskrit.

Institutes given deemed to be University Status

7311. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any institutions have been given the status of deemed to the Universities during the past three years including the financial year 1988-89 as on 31 March. 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof along-with the special consideration of Government/University Grants Commission for awarding the status;

(c) whether any other institutions are also under the consideration of Government/University Grants Commission for awarding the status; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which the decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Section 3 of the UGC Act empowers the Central Government to notify, on the advice of U.G.C., any institution of higher education other than a university as an institution deemed to be a University. Provision for declaring institutions as deemed to be universities has been made in the UGC Act to bring under the purview of the UGC, institutions which for historical and other reasons are not universities and yet are doing work of high standard in an academic field at university level and granting of the status of deemed univer-

sity would enable them to develop ideals belonging to higher education and research. The following nine institutions have been declared as deemed to be universities during the last three years:-

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- (i) Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi.
 - (ii) Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur.
 - (iii) Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.
 - (iv) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi.
 - (v) Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati.
 - (vi) Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi.
 - (vii) Shri Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education of Women, Coimbatore.
 - (viii) Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Versova, Bombay.
 - (ix) National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.
-

(c) and (d). The recommendations of UGC for declaring five institutions as deemed to be universities are being processed in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments and other agencies, wherever necessary. Seven proposals are being considered by the UGC for formulating their views/recommendations for consideration of the Government. No specific time schedule can be indicated for declaring

an institution as a deemed to be university as the proposals require detailed examination in consultation with the various agencies and fulfilment of certain conditions by the institution seeking status of a deemed to be university.

Schemes of IWAI for Development of Inland Water Transport in States

7312. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inland Waterways Authority of India has formulated any schemes for the development of inland water transport in various States on its own or in collaboration with States for the final year of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes for Himachal Pradesh and their number for other States and Union Territories; and

(c) if not, whether such schemes are likely to be formulated for the year 1989-90 and for the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The development of all inland waterways, with the exception of the National Waterways, falls within the purview of State Governments. The relevant schemes are projected by the respective State Governments for inclusion in their State Plans as also under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Central Government. On such initial inclusion, detailed proposals are sent by the respective State Governments for fund allocations in the annual budgets in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. IWAI since its inception in October 1986, has been assisting the State Governments in this exercise.

There are eight schemes of IWAI, included for implementation in different States during 1989-90, which mainly relate to hydrographic surveys and techno-economic studies of waterways.

No scheme was projected and formulated by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) No additional scheme is likely to be formulated by IWAI for the year 1989-90. The contents of the 8th Five-Year Plan are not available at present.

Universities set up without prior Approval of University Grants Commission

7313. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission and the Union Government are aware that a number of Universities have been set up by the States without obtaining the prior approval of the University Grants Commission during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the names of such universities including the States in which they have been set up and the action taken by the University Grants Commission for this anomaly; and

(c) whether it would be ensured that this haphazard growth of the universities is stopped for the future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Prior approval of the University Grants Commission is not a formal requirement for establishment of new universities. However, in cases where the Commission is consulted, its views are communicated to the State Governments.

The names of universities which were set up by the States without having consultation with the U.G.C. is not available.

(c) According to the provisions of Section 12 (b) of the U.G.C. Act, all universities established after 17th June, 1972, have to be declared fit by the U.G.C. to receive financial assistance from Central sources. In pursuance of the above provisions of the Act, rules have been notified prescribing the conditions which new universities have to fulfil before they are declared fit by the U.G.C. The major conditions are:

- (i) Special features;
- (ii) Conformity of the Act with the pattern of governance;
- (iii) Facilities for residence, amenities, etc.;
- (iv) Appointment of one Professor, two Readers and an adequate number of Lecturers; and
- (v) Creation of assets costing not less than Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate.

Foreign Delegations Received by ICCR

7314. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations draws up its own visitor's programme or follows any assigned to it by other Ministries;

(b) if so, the delegations received by the Council during the last three years and the programme of each delegation during its stay in India; and

(c) the achievements as a result of inviting these delegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The ICCR draws up its own incoming & outgoing visitors' programme. In addition, it also handles incoming visitors and delegations on behalf of other Ministries and organisations.

(b) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The objective of the programmes is promotion of goodwill and development of friendly relations with foreign countries, dissemination of in-depth information and knowledge about all aspects of India's culture through lecture tours, seminars, meetings etc. These objectives were broadly achieved in all cases.

Articles Imported by ICCR

7315. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the articles imported by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations without obtaining import licence during the last three years;

(b) whether the articles imported are not available in India; and

(c) how much custom duty was paid on each article?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) One movie camera model NV-MSEN VHS portable with one

National Spare battery pack case was imported by Embassy of India, Moscow on behalf of ICCR for the recording of programmes presented during the Festival of India in USSR. The same was brought back to India after the Festival of India in USSR ended.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Rs. 30,540/-.

Films made by ICCR

7316. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Council for Cultural Relations has made films;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the break-up of amount spent on each film and who has directed them; and

(c) when these are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The ICCR has made only video films.

(b) Details are given in the statement below.

(c) These films have been made for supply to Indian Missions abroad for the purpose of dissemination of information to foreign audiences. The question of public release of these films does not arise.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the Film</i>	<i>Amount spent</i>	<i>Name of the Director</i>
1	2	3
1. 5 Video Films on Classical dance	Rs. 1.25 lakh	Shri Sidharta Basu for

1	2	3
forms of India; one each in the style of Bharat-Natyam, Odissi, Kathak, Mohiniattam and Kuchipudi. Each film is of one hour duration.		Intermedia Services.
2. An introductory video film entitled "Universe of Dance" of 35 minutes duration.	Rs. 90.000/-	Shri K.S. Srinivasan

Export of Coconut Seedlings

7317. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of coconut seedlings were exported during the current year;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of seedlings exported and the countries of which these were exported;

(c) whether any further orders have been received from foreign countries for supply of coconut seedlings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Export of coconut seedlings is allowed on de-controlled basis. Figures on export of coconut seedlings and the value thereon are not available.

(c) and (d). No orders have been received from foreign countries for the supply of coconut seedlings.

Widening of National Highways

7318. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for widening of more National Highways to four lanes which have got high density of traffic; and

(b) if so, the sectors identified therefor and the details of the widening proposals of those sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite details is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	NH.No.	Name of Work	Length Km.	Estimated cost Rs. Crores
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Andhra Pradeshs</i>				
1.	5	Km.408/2-420.45 Madras-Vijayawada	12.3 (LA)	0.60
2.	5	Km.355-395 and 395-434.2, Chikaluripet-Guntur-Vijayawada.	82.6	83.72
3.	9	Km. 8/4-8/5,Pune-Hyderabad	—	00.06
4.	9	Km. 525/5-520/5	5	1.60
5.	5	Vishakhapatnam- Anakapally	46	46.80
Total			145.9	132.78
<i>Bihar</i>				
6.	2	Barwadda-West Bengal Border	42.4	25.37
Total			42.4	25.37
<i>Chandigarh</i>				
7.	21	Km.1.20-4.00	2.80	0.50

Sl.No.	NH.No.	Name of Work	Length Km.		Estimated cost Rs. Crores
1	2	3	4	5	
8.	21	Km. 4.00-8.30	4.00	1.00	Sanctioned
		Total	7.10	1.50	
		<i>Delhi</i>			
9.	1	Km. 5.00-8.50	3.50	1.20	
10.	8	Km. 0-3.76, Palam diversion — Gurgaon	3.76	1.20	
11.	10	Km. 12 - 16	4.00	1.50	
		Total	11.23	3.60	
		<i>Gajarat</i>			
12.	8	Km. 0-6/0 Ahmedabad bypass and 212-218	6	1.50	Part sanctioned
13	8	Km. 130-212, Vadodra-Kharod	88	9.50	—do—
14.	8	Km. 262-381, Mindhola bridge Maharashtra border (Earthwork and culverts)	120	6.00	
15.	8	Km. 104/4-130/6, Vadodra bypass	26	6.53	

Sl.No.	NH.No.	Name of Work	Length Km.	Estimated cost Rs. Crores
1	2	3	4	5
16.	8 A	Km. 0/0-7/0 Link Road	7	0.85
17	8 A	Km. 7/0-12/0, Ahmedabad-Bagodra	5	0.60
18.	8 A	Km. 104-147, Chotila-Limbdi	43	2.15—do—
19.	8 A	Km. 357-362, Near Gandhidham	5	0.75
20.	NEI	Ahmedabad-Vadodra Expressway	93	137.00 Sanctioned
21.	8 C	Km. 16-44	28	9.5
Haryana			Total	174.4
22.	1	Km 50- 130 Murthal-Karnal	80	40.16
23.	1	Km. 130- 212 Karnal-Punjab border	82	51.73
24.	2	Km. 373-42.30	5	0.85 Sanctioned
25.	2	Km. 56.6-59.05	2.45	0.30 —do—
26.	2	Ballabhgarh. U.P. border	56	39.12

Sl.No.	NH.No.	Name of Work	Length Km.	Estimated cost Rs. Crores
1	2	3	4	5
27.	8	Km. 30-36.635	6.65	0.95 —do—
28.	8	Delhi-Gurgaon, realigned portion	6.57	0.60 —do—
29.	10	Km. 35-70, Delhi-Rohtak	35	25.00
30.	8	Km. 36-74, Gurgaon- Daruhera	38	16.00
Total			311.67	174.71
Karnataka				
31	7	Km-8-18, Bangalore-Hosur	10	0.80
32.	7	Km. 18-33 — do — (i/c L.A)	15	2.30
33.	7	Km. 548-500 Bangalore- Hyderabad (LA)	48	0.70
34.	7	Km. 557-548 Bangalore-Hyderabad	9	0.70
35.	4	Km. 304-317 Bangalore-Madras (LA) only	13	0.30
36.	4	Km. 324.5-317.5, Bangalore-Madras	7	0.50
37	4	Km. 23.80-30 Bangalore-Pune	6	0.50 Sanctioned

Sl.No.	NH.No.	Name of Work	Length Km.	Estimated cost Rs. Crores
1	2	3	4	5
38.	4	Km. 30-36 —do— (LA only)	36	0.50
39.	17	Km. 343-366, Karwar-Mangalore (i/c LA)	23	3.40
				* 97 km. LA only.
		Total	167 *	9.70
<i>Kerala</i>				
40.	47	Km. 326-1-342.0 Alwaye Ernakulam (i/c LA)	15.6	1.50
		Total	15.6	1.50
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>				
41.	3	Dewas-Indore and Indore bypass	56.6	54.20
42.	6	Km. 286-310, Raipur-Bhilai-Durg.	20.0	2.00
		Total	76.6	56.20
<i>Maharashtra</i>				
43.	3	Km. 414-418, Nasik bypass	4	0.80

Sl.No.	NH.No.	Name of Work	Length Km.		Estimated cost Rs. Crores
1	2	3	4	5	
44.	4	Km. 39-60 including L.A	20	4.25	
45.	4	Km. 26-39	15	3.00	part sanctioned
46.	4	Km. 94.5-79.3 Chowk-Khopoli	15.2	3.80	
47.	4	Lower Borghat, Section II	—	0.60	
48.	4	Kalamboli Jn—km. 78.6	40	27.04	
49.	4	Passing through Mumbra village	—	0.10	Sacntioned
50.	8	Survey and Invetigation for 4 laning	—	0.56	
51.	8	Km. 497-439, Bassien creek-Manor Mile 8-23.	58	45.00	
52.	9	Mile 8-23	15	3.40	
Total			167.2	88.55	
Orissa					
53.	5	Cuttack- Bhubaneswar	23	44.00	

Sl.No.	NH.No.	Name of Work	Length Km.	Estimated cost Rs. Crores
1	2	3	4	5
54.	5	LA, E.W and C.D. Works	—	0.80
55.	5	Km. 2.25 - 335 Phase II	1.30	0.50 part sanctioned
56.	5	Approaches to Taldanda bridge	1.00	0.30
57.	5	Rasulgarh- Palasumi Km 2.49-3.515	1.10	0.30
58.	5	Incogested Locations	6	3.50
Total			32.40	49.40
<i>Punjab</i>				
59.	1	Km. 252 - 374, Khanna - JKalandhar	92	67.63 Sanctioned
60.	1	Km. 212-252, Haryana border- Sirhind	40	41.50
61	NHS	Incogested Locations	5	11.50 Sanctioned
Total.			137	110.63

Sl.No.	NH.No.	Name of Work	Length Km.	Estimated cost Rs. Crores
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Rajasthan</i>				
62.	8	Km. 231-248, Delhi — Jaipur	17	4.00 Sanctioned
Total			17	4.00
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>				
63.	45	Madras Villupuram	39	16.10 Sanctioned
64.	7	Km 33-43, Bangalore-Krishnagiri, LA only	9	0.50
Total			48	16.60
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>				
65.	2	Km. 21.26-46. 257, Varanasi -Bihar Border	25	10.00
66.	2	Allahabad Urban Link	20	5.00
67	2	Km. 150-199.6, Mathura-Agra	49.6	37.80
68.	24	Ghaziabad-Hapur	36	20.00

Sl.No.	NH.No.	Name of Work	Length Km.		Estimated cost Rs. Crores
1	2	3	4	5	
69.	2	Haryana border-Mathura	55	37.88	
Total			185.6	160.60	
<i>West Bengal</i>					
70.	2	Bihar border-Nunia-Raniganj	37	63.59	
71	2	Calcutta-Durgapur Expressway	65	58.41 Sanctioned	
72.	31	Km. 562-574	12	6.00	
73.	34	Km. 14-4-20 (L.A)	3.6	0.50	
Total			117.6	128.50	

Increase in Enrolment to Educational Institutions

7319. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Education Survey was conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) recently;

(b) if so, the increase in enrolment to educational institutions marked at the primary stage, upper primary stage, high

School stage and the higher secondary stage in the country since the previous survey;

(c) whether the increase marked is upto the targets set for the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Fifth All India Educational Survey, the following increase in enrolment has taken place:

	<i>Fourth Survey</i>	<i>Fifth Survey</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Class I to V	6,86,02,224	8,66,83,289
Class VI to VIII	1,79,58,477	2,72,00,656
Class IX to X	70,38,568	1,14,74,962
Class XI to XII	18,33,573	34,40,863

(c) The intended universalisation of elementary education has not materialised. This, coupled with continuing high drop out rate has restrained enrolment in higher classes.

(d) The reasons for less than universal enrolment and high drop out rate at elementary stage are socio-economic factors and inadequate facilities in schools. After the National Policy on Education 1986, a series of measures have been initiated for improving the educational inputs.

National Highway Works in Kerala during 1989-90

7320. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the work to be undertaken on National Highways in Kerala during 1989-90; and

(b) the total amount allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Details of works on National Highways in Kerala along with the estimated cost included for sanction in the Annual Plan 1989-90 are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

State: Kerala Road Works

Annual Plan 1989-90

Sl.No.	NH No.	Name of Work	Length in Km	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	
A.		High Traffic Volume Group			
47	1.	Quilon-Trivandrum Road.			
	(a)	Widening to two lanes (without strengthening)			
	i)	Km. 498/6 - 506/0	9.4	5.00	
	(b)	Strengthening weak 2-lane sections.			
	i)	Km. 551/9 - 560/4	8.5	65.00	
	2)	Cochin-Alleppey-Quilon Road.			
	a)	Strengthening weak two-lane section.			
	i)	Km. 387-392	5	30.00	
	ii)	Km. 420 - 444 and 470/5- 474/0	27.5	195.00	

Sl.No.	NH No.	Name of Work	Length in Km	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs	Remarks
1	2		3	4	5
	3)	Alwaye-Ernakulam Road.			
	a)	Widening to 4-lanes.			
	i)	Km. 326 - 342 lane acquisition.	16	150.00	
	B.	Medium Traffic Value Group			
	17.1	Kasankod-Connanore Road.			
	a)	Widening to two lane (winthout strengthening)			
	i)	Km. 90/0 - 87/0	3	40.00	
	2)	Cannanore-Calicut-Alwaye.			
	a)	Widening to two lanes (without strengthening)			
	i)	Km. 160/0 - 171/0	11	70.00	
	b)	Providing byepasses around congested towns.			
		Calicut byepass, Phase I, Construction		250.00	
		Total		360.00	

Sl.No.	NH No.	Name of Work	Length in Km	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs	Remarks
1	2		3	4	5

C. Low Traffic Volume Group

Requirements will be taken care of in Group 'D'

D. Miscellaneous items.

C.D. works (approaches where necessary) L.S 30.00

Raising submersible/water logged reach
Km 487/835-488/972 L.S 25.00

Realignment in Km. 23- 33- LA L.S 37.00

Realignment in Km. 342/942 360-400 - L.A L.S 100.00

Improvement to junctions, geometrics, level crossings,
wayside amenities, plantation of trees, survey and
investigation etc.

Total	'D' 272.00
Grand Total say	Rs. 1122.00 lakhs Rs. 11.2 crores.

Sl.No.	NH No.	Name of Work	Length in Km	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	
Category I—II					
Nil					
Category III: Reconstruction/widening of weak narrow and damaged major bridges including construction of major bridges on missing links and byepasses.					
1.	47	Major bridge on Trivandrum bypass	80	140.00	
	a)	Bridge	80.00		
	b)	Approaches	60.00		
			140.00		
2.	47	Akulam bridge on Trivandrum bypass	100	100.00	
				a) Total	240.00
Category IV Minor Bridges					
3.	17	Bridge at Km. 97/450	40	20.00	
4.	17	Bridge at Km. 382/4	40	20.00	

Sl.No.	NH No.	Name of Work	Length in Km	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	
5.	17	Chempalen Thodu Bridge at Km. 475/265	15	9.00	
6.	17	Cherapalam Thanda Thilkodorta	30	15.00	
7.	47	Kullthoor Thodu Bridge on Trivandrum bypass	25	15.00	
			b) Total	79.00	
Category V: Bridges on N.H. proposed for four laning					
8.	47	Periyar bridge at Km. 329	150	90.00	
9.	47	Periyar bridge at Km 331/1	135	80.00	
10.	47	Bridge at Km. 335/1	10	10.00	
11.	47	Edamalathodu Bridge at Km. 337/00	22	15.00	
12.	47	Edapally bridge at Km. 342/2	28	20.00	
			c) Total	1215.00	
Category VI: Road over/ Under Bridges					
13.	17	R.O.B at Km. 196/8	—	45.00	

Sl.No.	NH No.	Name of Work	Length in Km	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs	Remarks
1	2		3	4	5
		a) Bridges	30.00		
		b) Approaches	15.00		
		NHs Miscellaneous			
		Survey Investigation L.A. rating of bridge etc.		101.00	
				<u>d) Total 45.00</u>	
				<u>e) Total 101.00</u>	
		Grand Total			
		a + b + c + d + e =		680.00	
		Sary Ras. 6.80 crores			

Note: List of additional works (unsanctioned works of previous plan) to be included in Annual Plan 1989-90 is yet to be prepared.

Bifurcation of U.G.C.

7321. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bifurcate University Grants Commission to enable it to direct the activities for maintaining the standard of education in various universities; and

(b) whether the work regarding sanctioning the grants to various universities is proposed to be handled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development directly?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir.

Grant-in-aid for Roads in Hilly and Inaccessible Areas

7322. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government provides special grant-in-aid for roads in hilly and inaccessible areas of various States every year;

(b) if so, the procedure adopted for identification of such roads in hilly and inaccessible areas; and

(c) whether Union Government ensure that the money so allocated for roads in hilly and inaccessible areas is spent only for such purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Constitutionally, the Government of India is primarily respon-

sible for roads declared as National Highways. For all the other roads including roads in hilly and inaccessible areas, the responsibility is of the respective State Governments. National Highways being a Central responsibility, the question of any grant-in-aid to the State Governments does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Discovery of Minerals Through Satellite

7323. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new mineral bearing areas have been identified through satellite remote sensing techniques; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No new mineral bearing areas have been identified only through the application of satellite remote sensing techniques. However, by a combination and conjunctive synthesis of lands at imagery interpretation and airborne geophysical data, coupled with ground geochemical exploration, certain lead and zinc mineral bearing areas have so far been identified in Andhra Pradesh.

Hostel Accommodation for Jamia Millia Islamia University Students

7324. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of Hostel accommodation in the Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi;

(b) whether even the girl students find it difficult to get residential accommodation

in the University Hostel; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide University a substantial financial grant for constructing hostel in Jamia Millia Islamia University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) there is some shortage of hostel accommodation for the students of the University. During 1988-89, the University had received 94 applications for hostel accommodation from girl students and 74 girls were given accommodation. The Jamia Millia Islamia has submitted a proposal for the construction of a hostel building for 500 students at an estimated cost of Rs. 190.00 lakhs to the University Grants Commission.

Sports Facilities for Students of Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

7325. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are hardly any Sports facilities in the Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi;

(b) whether a detailed proposal for the construction of a sports complex in Jamia had been submitted to Government long ago; and

(c) if so, the time by which amount is likely to be sanctioned to the University for construction of the Sports Complex?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The Jamia Millia Islamia has the following sports facilities at present:—

(i) Badminton Courts	2
(ii) Basket Ball Court	1
(iii) Tennis Courts	2
(iv) Volley Ball Courts	2
(v) Hockey Fields	2
(vi) Football Field	1
(vii) Cricket Pitches	2

(b) In January, 1987, the University submitted a proposal for the construction of a multi-purpose stadium, Gymnasium. 2 Tennis Courts and two Basket-ball Courts to the University Grants Commission.

(c) In May, 1988, the U.G.C. approved the construction of an Indoor Gymnasium within an allocation of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. The first instalment of Rs. 7.5 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Commission to Jamia Millia Islamia on 3.10.1988.

Outcome of Visit of Thailand Prime Minister

7326. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the talks held with the Prime Minister of Thailand who visited India in March, 1989;

(b) whether the subject relating to extension of India's co-operation to Thailand to build a deep sea port on the West coasts of Thailand's peninsula was discussed during the talks and if so, whether any agreement has been reached; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) During talks with the Prime Minister of Thailand bilateral relations between India and Thailand were reviewed. It was decided to expand bilateral trade; enhance cooperation in technical areas, including the oil sector and promote joint ventures. The two sides also discussed regional and international issues.

(b) While the Prime Minister informed us of their plans to develop a deep-sea port on the West Coast to Thailand facing the Andaman Sea, detailed discussion regarding cooperation with India for this project did not take place and no agreements were under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Trainer's Training Centre in Bihar

7327. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long standing demand for the establishment of Trainer's Training Centre at Bhandase village under backward district of Giridih in Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to sanction the establishment of the Centre before the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) There is no demand for establishment of a Centre for Training of Trainers in rural development in Bhandase village of Giridih district in Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Allocation of funds to Andhra Pradesh under IRDP

7328. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh under the Integrated Rural Development Programme for the next two years i.e. 1989 and 1990 is far less than the minimum needs;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to enhance this amount; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Allocations under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are made on a year to year basis for the various States and Union Territories depending on the resources available, as also the criteria adopted for allocation of funds, in consultation with Planning Commission. The allocation (Centre + State) for IRDP to Andhra Pradesh for 1989-90 is Rs. 5502.906 lakhs.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

7329. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allocated and utilised by Krishi Vigyan Kendra Centres in Andhra Pradesh during last three years;

(b) whether Government have received complaints against the training imparted in Krishi Vigyan Kendras in various parts of the

country, and if so, the details thereof;

have their own pucca buildings?

(c) the steps taken to improve the working of these Kendras; and

(d) the details of the Kendras that do not

THE AGRICULTURE MINISTER
(SHRIBHAJAN LAL): (a) Sir, The details are as under:

	86-87	87-88	1988-89	(Rs. in lakhs) Total
1	2	3	4	5
Budget Allocated	40.92	26.26	26.56	93.74
Released	43.92	28.66	29.45	102.03

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b), question does not arise.

(d) Krishi Vigyan Kendras at Nantpur, Vijayanagram and Srikakulam do not have their own pucca buildings.

New Strategy to Control Cabbage Pests

7330. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new strategy to control Cabbage pests has been developed by Indian Institute of Horticulture, Bangalore and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any material on the methods developed are available;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether such compiled information has been made available to all agricultural/Scientific Institutions for training purposes and for use of students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. A new technology has been evolved by the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR), Bangalore, which involves growing of mustard in Cabbage field as a trap crop. The focus of pest management in the new system is then shifted from cabbage to mustard as the latter attracts the pests more readily than cabbage. With the adoption of this new technology, only three timely sprays on cabbage are enough and cabbage raised thus remains safe for consumption. The pests when attracted to mustard can be easily controlled by judicious spraying of selected chemicals.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The seeds of the trap crop and insecticides recommended are readily available in the market.

(d) Yes, Sir. The package of practices for cabbage cultivation has been documented and widely circulated.

Setting up of Vishwa Hindi Vidyapeeth

7331. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the comments of the UGC Chairman on the draft bill prepared by the sub-committee constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the setting up of the Vishwa Hindi Vidyapeeth especially to facilitate the study of Hindi by foreign students;

(b) the progress made so far in the light of these comments; and

(c) the time schedule for the establishment of the vidyapeeth?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The UGC Chairman has opined that in all the Universities Hindi Departments have already been established. Therefore, to set up separate Hindi University would not be feasible. Secondly, there may be demands from other quarters from setting up universities on Language basis. Therefore, to establish any University on the basis of Language is not desirable.

(b) The suggestions of the Chairman, University Grants Commission were discussed by a Sub-Committee in its meeting held on 17th August, 1988. The Draft Bill is being studied in the light of the deliberations by the Sub-Committee.

(c) No time-schedule has been laid down for the establishment of the Vidyapeeth.

Krishi Vigyan Mela

7332. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Krishi Vigyan Mela was held at Adampur, Haryana and was later proposed to be held in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the public sector undertakings who have participated in the Mela; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred by Government on the Mela and the State Share in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the statement given below.

(c) The Publication and information Division of the Indian Council of Agricultural, Research which organised the exhibition, spent Rs. 25,000/- on it. The participating Institutions/agencies arranged their own exhibits, demonstrations and shows.

STATEMENT

1. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd., Hissar.
2. Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperative Ltd., New Delhi.
3. National Seeds Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.
4. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., New Delhi.
5. National Fertilisers Limited, Hissar.
6. Gujarat Narmada Fertilisers Corporation Ltd.,
7. Indian Potash Ltd., New Delhi.
8. P.P.C.L., New Delhi.

9. Central State Farm Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi (Hissar).-

Monitoring Higher Education

7333. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of existing bodies controlling the higher education in the country;

(b) the degree of their autonomy in the matter of policy, planning and implementation in the University education;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the existing pattern of controlling system of know-how for the multiple authority system has helped in promoting education system in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The University Grants Commission was established for the co-ordination and determination of standards in universities in 1956. The Commission has a large number of schemes for promotion of higher education in the country. The methodology adopted by the Commission is one of consultation, advice and cooperation. A University can be established either by an Act of Parliament or by the respective State Legislature. The universities are autonomous in character and have administrative and academic freedom and can prescribe their own courses of studies, conduct examinations, award degrees, etc.

(b) to (d). The existing instruments for policy and planning in higher education were reviewed before formulation of the National Policy on Education- 1986. The policy envisages:—

(a) establishment of a National Council of Higher Education for cooperation and consistency in policy in all areas covering higher education in general, agriculture, medical, technical, legal and other professional fields.

(b) establishment of State Councils of Higher Education for planning and coordination at the State level.

(c) establishment of autonomous colleges in large numbers.

The University Grants Commission has formulated guidelines for establishment of State Councils of Higher Education and autonomous colleges and circulated these guidelines to the State Governments.

[Translation]

Import of Potash Fertilizer

7334. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Potash fertilizer is being extensively used by the farmers in the country;

(b) whether the indigenous production is not sufficient to meet the demand;

(c) if so, the names of the countries from which Potash fertilizer is being imported alongwith the value of purchase;

(d) whether the price of indigenously produced fertilizer is higher than the imported fertilizer; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Potassic fertilizers are used by the farmers depending on the degree of potash deficiency in the soil.

(b) The entire requirement of potassic

fertilizers is met by imports as there is no known commercially viable source of potassic fertilizers in the country.

(c) The countrywise import of potassic fertilizers during 1988-89 alongwith its value is given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Country (Rs. in Crores)</i>	<i>C & F Value</i>
1	2	3
1.	GDR	84.53
2.	Jordan	76.79
3.	West Germany	42.38
4.	France	13.47
5.	Holland	9.24
6.	USSR	16.00
7.	Canada (Including aid under Canadian International Development Agency)	38.56
Total :		280.97

(d) and (e). There is no indigenous production of potassic fertilizer in the country. Hence the question of comparing the price of imported with indigenously produced potassic fertilizer does not arise.

Development of Fertilizers which retains more water

7335. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether water bearing level of land

is comparatively more where organic manures are used compared to chemical fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to develop fertilizers, which have more water-bearing capacity; and

(d) the steps taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Application of organic manures to soils improves organic carbon content, soil structure and water retentivity. Since it also decrease infiltration in highly permeable sandy soils, water received through rainfall or irrigation is amenable to greater use by crops.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

[English]

Setting up a steel plant in Bihar

7336. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a steel plant in Bihar in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Vacant Posts in the Institute of Archaeology

7337. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Institute of Archaeology was established in 1984 within the Department of Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) whether there are technical and

academic posts lying vacant in spite of a good number of experienced and qualified experts available in the Department; and

(c) if so, the number of posts which are vacant and the steps taken to fill up those vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The School of Archaeology, an integral part of Archaeological Survey of India, was transformed into Institute of Archaeology in 1984.

(b) and (c). Out of the 19 academic/technical posts of various categories sanctioned for the Institute of Archaeology, 11 are presently vacant and will be filled gradually keeping pace with the growth of the Institute as per the norms on the subject.

[Translation]

Maintenance of Monuments in Madhya Pradesh

7338. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Department has prepared any action plan for the maintenance and development of ancient and historical places in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the places where construction works have been undertaken during the current Five-Year Plan; and

(c) whether efforts are being made for conservation of monuments in Vidisha and Raisen districts of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the current Five-Year Plan important centrally protected monuments and sites in Madhya Pradesh included for conservation are:

Bagh Caves, Bagh and monuments at Mandu (District Dhar); monuments at Chanderi (District Guna); temples at Khajuraho, (District Chattarpur), Gwalior Fort Complex, (District Gwalior) Mal Devi temple, Gyraspur (District Vidisha) and Kakanmath temple, Suhania (District Morena). Important items of Conservation Work inter alia included providing of supporting pillars, replacement of beams, watertightening of structures including consolidation of masonry, replacement of worn out stones, resetting of bulged portions and strengthening of basal-platform as well as Chemical treatment.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Human Resource Development

7339. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have conducted any survey or formulated any action plan for Human Resource Development and generating employment resources at district level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government for National Human Resource development during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Ministry of Labour (DGET) has conducted "Skill Development

Survey" in selected districts. The Department of Education has also advocated and is assisting District-wise vocational surveys in the context of vocationalisation of higher secondary education. As far as generating employment at district level is concerned, there are a number of anti-poverty/wage employment programmes, being implemented at district level in rural sector like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP etc. Apart from these, two more programmes SEPUP (Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor) and SEEUY (Scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth) aim at providing employment to urban poor and educated unemployed youth.

(c) Apart from steady expansion of formal educational facilities i.e. Universities/Colleges/Schools/Professional Institutions, Ministry of Human Resource Development are implementing national level programmes such as National Literacy Mission (NLM), Navodaya Vidyalayas, Operation Blackboard, reorganized Non-Formal Education and Teacher Education for the development of Human Resources.

[English]

Constitutional Crisis in A.M.U.

7340. **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Constitutional Crisis has developed in Aligarh Muslim University (AMU); and

(b) if so, the reasons and the steps proposed to be taken to resolve the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Executive Council and Academic Council of Aligarh Muslim University, which are the princi-

pal Executive and principal Academic authorities of the University respectively, have been meeting regularly. However, the University Court has not met since August 1987. The Vice-Chancellor is the principal Executive and Academic officer of the University and has been exercising general supervision and control over the affairs of the University, which is functioning normally.

Assistance for Panikolli-Keonjhar-Rajamunda-Rourkela Road in Orissa

7341. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have submitted a proposal to the Union Government for widening and strengthening of Panikolli-Keonjhar-Rajamunda-Rourkela road for approval and assistance;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been approved; and

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa have mooted a proposal for improvement of this road under Asian Development Bank Financing. The sank has been projected to Asian Development Bank.

Sharing of Expenditure on Girls' Education

7342. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have undertaken to meet the entire financial burden of Girls education upto secondary level;

(b) whether Girls hostels run for primary and secondary education are run at the cost of Government; and

(c) if so, the financial burden shared by State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Education upto class VIII for girls is already free in most of the Government, aided and local body schools. The President of India in his address to the Joint Session of the Parliament on 17th January, 1985, had announced that girls' education upto class XII will be made free throughout the country. Accordingly, the Government of India had formulated a scheme of "Reimbursement of tuition fee charged from girls at secondary/senior secondary stage of education." Under this scheme, the reimbursement, is being made to States/UTs for making education free for girls in classes IX-XII. However, the Government of India has not taken over the entire financial responsibility for girls education upto higher education level.

(b) and (c). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of Hostels for girls is being implemented by the Ministry of Welfare for SC/ST and the expenditure is being shared by the Centre and the State Governments on 50 : 50 basis while assistance to UT Administrations is provided on 100% basis.

Ship Breaking Industry

7343. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether ship breaking industry can cater to the demand of Iron and Steel Industry if permitted to buy foreign ships for scrapping in open market;

(b) whether such a step is likely to save valuable foreign exchange spent on import of Iron and Steel;

(c) the impediments coming in the way of allowing the ship breaking industry to buy foreign ships for scrapping in open market; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government to remove these impediments?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The existing policy of canalising the import of old ships for scrapping through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC) is working satisfactorily. MSTC imported during 1988-89 2.37 lakh LDT of old ships as compared to 1.5 lakh LDT imported during 1987-88.

(a) and (d). Do not arise.

Construction of Rural Godowns in Tamil Nadu

7344. **SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Tamil Nadu Government for the construction of rural godowns;

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance has been given to Tamil Nadu in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Proposals for construction of rural godowns under the scheme for setting up of rural godowns were received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu. Construction of 111 rural godowns generating a total storage capacity of 1.11 lakh metric tonnes had been approved and an amount of Rs. 1.075 crores as central subsidy had also been released since inception of the scheme.

Road Accidents

7345. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents during 1988 and the current year so far, State-wise; and

(b) the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Road accidents for the current year have not been compiled and made available by the States/UTs. In respect of calendar year 1988, a statement giving the information as received from the State Govts./UT Administrations is given below.

The information in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Nagaland, Punjab, West Bengal, Daman & Diu is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT*Road Accident Data for the year 1988*

	<i>No. of Accidents</i>	<i>No. of persons killed</i>	<i>No. of persons injured</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2. Arunachal Pradesh	147	61	184
3. Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4. Bihar	9890	2401	5065
5. Goa	1816	154	621
6. Gujarat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7. Haryana	4161	1449	4150
8. Himachal Pradesh	909	386	1427
9. Jammu & Kashmir	3494	563	3800
10. Karnataka	17134	3281	21481
11. Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12. Madhya Pradesh	21445	2902	18175
13. Maharashtra	31696	6237	24741
14. Manipur	426	88	603
15. Meghalaya	202	70	347
16. Mizoram	214	104	393
17. Nagaland	N.A.	17	54
18. Orissa	5069	971	6463
19. Punjab	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4
20. Rajasthan	8394	2601	9417
21. Sikkim	120	49	225
22. Tamil Nadu	28581	5791	26285
23. Tripura	393	103	596
24. Uttar Pradesh	15014	7420	11870
25. West Bengal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
26. A & N Islands	144	12	173
27. Chandigarh	253	91	194
28. D & N Haveli	88	13	85
29. Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30. Delhi	6716	1474	6830
31. Lakshadweep	3	Nil	3
32. Pondicherry	578	104	589

Education for Rural Transformation

(c) the reaction thereto?

7346. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Group, jointly set up by National Council on Educational Research and Training, the India International Centre and the Gandhi Vidya Mandir (Rajasthan) has suggested various steps for education for rural transformation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) A National Seminar and Conference on Rural Education for Development was organised at New Delhi from 15th to 17th July, 1988 by Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardarshahr (Rajasthan) in collaboration with the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and the India International Centre, New Delhi. Three Experts Groups were constituted at the National Seminar to deal with (i) concept of Rural Education for Development, (ii) Organisation and Management of Rural Education for Development, and (iii) Pro-

grammes, Community Participation and Coordination with Developmental Agencies.

(b) Some of the major recommendations of the National Seminar and the Conference on Rural Education for Development are as follows:

- (1) Rural education should be related to the felt needs, ethos, experiences and aspirations of rural people and should have direct relevance to the rural life, drawing learning experiences from rural environment, and correlated to productive work, and social service.
- (2) A network of workable organisation from the village to the national levels should be built up for rural education. It was suggested that the organisational Network of Institutions should consist of (i) Pre-primary, Primary and Upper Primary school, at the Village level, (ii) Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools at the Cluster of Villages level, (iii) Rural Polytechnics, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Comprehensive Senior Secondary Schools at the block level, (iv) Rural Institutes at the District level, (v) Rural Universities at the State level, (vi) State Council for Rural Education at the State level and (vii) Central Council for Rural Education at the National level.
- (3) Rural education should be geared to national development. It should help to synthesise the quintessence of the past with the needs and demands of the present, with a view to building up a bright and promising future for the country as a whole, harnessing science and technology, securing social justice, upholding the dignity of the individ-

ual, strengthening fraternal bonds among all citizens and fostering unit of the nation.

- (4) The school should be treated as a centre for a wide range of community activities attracting people to participate in school programmes.
- (5) Mass media such as television and radio should be used for effective implementation of rural education.
- (6) Adequate resources, financial, human and material should be made available for programmes of education in the rural areas so that there is a parity between urban and rural population.

(c) National Policy on Education—1986 has taken adequate care to ensure equal opportunity to all not only in access but also in conditions for success. Pace setting schools have been established with the broad aim to serve the objective of excellence, coupled with equity and social justice and among others, to promote national integration by providing opportunities to talented children largely from rural areas. The central and state governments and educational authorities in the country are expected to implement these and other provisions of the Policy over a period of time.

Improvement of Balasore-Jaleswar Road in Orissa under Inter-State or economic importance scheme

7347. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance sanctioned and the expenditure incurred on the improvement of Balasore-Jaleswar road in Orissa under Inter-State or Economic Importance scheme;

(b) whether the work on the improvement of the road has been completed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the progress made on the construction of the road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) As against the sanctioned Central Assistance of Rs. 199.97 lacs an expenditure of Rs. 174.25 lacs has been incurred upto March, 1989.

(b) to (d). Delay in completion of work is on account of difficult site conditions as also poor response from tenderers. About 70% of the work has so far been completed.

National Livestock Policy

7348. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to introduce a national livestock policy;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the amount of allocation projected for Animal Husbandary during Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a need to introduce a national livestock policy.

(b) The Union Government has laid down a breeding policy for different livestock and some of the steps proposed to be taken

by the Union Government in this regard are:

(i) cross-breeding of non-descript cattle with exotic dairy breeds and avoiding cross breeding in the native tracts of established indigenous breeds;

(ii) strengthening programme of selective breeding amongst cross-breed cattle by using progeny tested bulls so as to ultimately establish breeds of cross-breed cattle to suitable for the different agro-climatic areas of the country;

(iii) development of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes of both drought and dual purpose types;

(iv) improvement of buffaloes through selective breeding;

(v) selective breeding of important carpet wool breeds and cross-breeding involving suitable exotic breeds with coarse carpet and hairy breeds of sheep;

(vi) selective breeding of indigenous goats to improve milk and meat production and genetic conservation of nationally important high-yielding goats in their tracts; and

(vii) to multiply the Angora rabbits for wool production and to introduce some of the broiler rabbits for fur and meat production.

(c) The amount of allocation for Eighth Plan is yet to be decided.

Preservation of Monuments in Orissa

7349. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the preservation of Shishupalgarh and Sri Sri Anant Vasudev Temple at Bhubaneswar in Orissa need the urgent attention of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be provided for the preservation of these ancient monuments?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). The ancient site of Sisupalgarh and its remains are spread over an area of about 4 sq. Kms. The protected monument of Sisupalgarh and Anant Vasudev Temple are in a good state of preservation. However, some of the ancient remains and site at Sisupalgarh, outside the protected limits, and under occupation of local villagers. The matter has been brought to the notice of State Government for taking appropriate measures so as to control damage/misuse of the ancient site.

Road Bridges under Construction in Orissa

7350. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23 February, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 328 regarding Road Bridges under construction in Orissa and state:

(a) the progress of construction of those road bridges; and

(b) the time by which the construction of those road bridges is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The progress of construction of the road bridges is given in the statements I & II below.

STATEMENT- I

Sl.No.	NH.No.	Name/Location of Bridge	Physical progress (% Age) as on 3/89	Target Date of completion
1	2	3	4	5
1.	23	H/L Bridge over river Brahmani	90%	9/89
2.	6	H.L. Bridge over river Bandhan	70%	3/90
3.	23	Bridge across Kuradhi Nallah	90%	12/89
4.	23	H.L. Bridge Gombharia Nallah	work completed	
5.	23	H.L Bridge over canal at Ch. 28490	workd completed	
6.	5	ROB at Kallikote Aska Road	work completed	
7.	43	H.L. Bridge over Umri Nallah at Km. 373/4-6	60%	12/89
8	5	Minor bridge at Km. 3/200	75%	12/89
9.	43	M.B. over Gella gedda	10%	12/89
10.	23	M.B. on right approach of Brahmani bridge	90%	9/89
11.	42	M.B. at chainage 126/1-2	work completed	
12.	43	M.B. at Malligudda II at Km. 383/6.	5%	3/90

Sl.No.	NH.No.	Name/Location of Bridge	Physical progress (% Age) as on 3/89	Target Date of completion
1	2	3	4	5
13.	42	Bridge across Sukha Nallah Km. 212/6	60%	12/89
14.	23	M.B. at chainage 36835 on missing link	20%	12/89
15.	23	M.B. at chainage 31497 on mission link	work completed	
16.	5	M.B. with 1m dia 6 Nos H.P. i/c approach at Km. 322.8	work completed	
17.	23	Bridge across Andhri Nallah at Km. 53.6	10%	6/90
18.	23	H.L. bridge with short approach over Nudai Nallah at Km. 76.77	10%	6/90

STATEMENT - II

Sl.No.	NH.No.	Name/Location of bridge	Physical progress (% Age as on 3/89).	Target Date of completion
1	2	3	4	5
C.R.F. WORKS				
1.		Bridge over river Safai at Km. 67 of S.H. No. 10	5%	9/90
E. & I WORKS				
1.		Bridge over river Brahmani on Dhenkanal Kamakhyanagar Road	50%	6/90
2.		Bridge over river Vamsadhara near Gunpur	35%	12/89

Agitation by Government Aided School Teachers in Delhi

7351. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Government Aided School Teachers' Association has threatened to resort to direct agitation;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to resolve the grievances of those teachers?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No such communication has been received recently from the Delhi Government Aided School Teachers' Association.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Subsidies on Pesticide

7352. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pesticide sale is being encouraged by both Union and State Governments through subsidies and Bank Credits to farmers; and

(b) if so, the cash subsidies released to farmers, State-wise by the Union and State Governments on various pesticides for the last three years, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Government encourages Integrated Pest Management technique which permits application of pesticides wherever

necessary. To provide relief to farmers on the cost of pesticides, subsidies are provided by the Government and Bank Credit is also available for the purchase of pesticides as an agricultural input.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Modernisation of Steel Plants and Production Targets

7353. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether comprehensive modernisation programme of steel plants was envisaged in the Seventh Plan document;

(b) whether production targets were also fixed in the Seventh Plan for each steel plant; and

(c) if so, the details of progress made so far in regard to modernisation of steel plants and details of production limit fixed for 1988-89 plant-wise and how does it compare with the limit fixed during the preceding three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of the progress made so far in regard to modernisation of public sector steel plants are given in statement I and the production targets fixed are given in Statement II below.

STATEMENT-I

Detail of Modernisation are as below:

1. Durgapur Steel Plant

The modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant has been approved by Government in

January, 1989. The work is being taken up through 16 turnkey packages out of which 12 have been already awarded and the rest are under process. The work is likely to be completed within 4 years of the ordering of major global packages.

2. *Rourkela Steel Plant*

Government of India has accorded in principal approval in July, 1988 for the modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant and sanctioned the implementation of Phase I of the same. The work will be executed through turnkey packages. Phase II of the modernisation is under consideration for approval.

3. *Indian Iron and Steel Company*

The modernisation of the Burnpur Works of IISCO has been approved in prin-

ciple by Government in January, 1988 on the basis of feasibility report prepared by Japanese International Cooperation Agencies (JICA). A contract has been signed in November, 1988 with a consortium of Japanese Consulting Companies for carrying out the detailed engineering services for the modernisation.

4. *Bokaro Steel Plant*

The Soviets have offered to modernise Bokaro Steel Plant by introduction of continuous casting and modernisation of Hot Strip Mill. An agreement has been signed with Soviets in October, 1988 for the preparation of DPR which is expected to be submitted by July, 1989. The modernisation is expected to be implemented in two phases of 2 years each with 1-1/2 years of pre-construction activities.

STATEMENT II

7th Plan Targets for Production of Crude Steel

<i>Plant</i>	<i>('000 tonnes)</i>			
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Bhilai Steel Plant	3600	3245	2840	2550
Durgapur Steel Plant	1050	1050	1030	900
Rourkela Steel Plant	1300	1275	1250	1250
Bokaro Steel Plant	3190	2730	2730	2260
Indian Iron & Steel Company	645	635	625	600
SAIL	9785	8935	8475	7560

Bio-Technology in Agriculture

7354. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in favour

of new products developed through biotechnology by genetic manipulation;

(b) if so, whether there is likelihood of displacement of traditional agricultural products on massive scale thereby creating destabilisation in foodgrain production; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid the displacement of traditional products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Recruitment in SAIL Plants

7355. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names and strength of the executive and technical cadres of the SAIL as on 1 January, 1989;

(b) the number of officers directly recruited to each of these cadres during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the scheme of recruitment including marks attached to the written test, to the interview and/or to the personality test; and

(d) the total number of eligible candidates for each cadre at the last annual recruitment, the number of those who passed the written test and were called for the next stage of selection and the number of those who were finally selected cadre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The division-wise strength of executives of SAIL as on 1.1.89 is given below:

<i>Divisions</i>	<i>No. of Executives</i>
Works	11,550
Administration	3,962
Townships	1,290
Construction	1,474
Mines	872
Fertilizer Plant	160
Total	19,308

(b) The direct recruitment of executives in SAIL is made mainly through three streams, i.e. Management Trainees (Technical), Management Trainees (Administration) and Junior Manager (Finance and Accounts). The number of executives recruited in these streams during the last three years is given below:

<i>Stream</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Management Trainees (Technical)	173	363	357
Management Trainees (Administration)	69	—	—
Junior Manager (Finance & Accounts)	37	45	23

(c) The recruitment of executives as Management Trainees by SAIL is done on

All India basis through a written test based on which and based on the total number of

vacancies, candidates are shortlisted for Group Discussion and Interview. The maximum marks allotted to each segment of the selection process is as follows:—

<i>Selection segment</i>	<i>Maximum marks allotted</i>
Written test	200
Group Discussion	80
Interview	120
Total	400

Selection of Junior Managers (Finance & Accounts) is made on the basis of their qualifications, experience and performance in the interview. In addition SAIL also resorts to campus selection from premier educational institutions and candidates are selected based on group discussion and/or interview depending upon the response and number of applications received.

(d) The information is given below.

<i>Post (Year of recruitment)</i>	<i>Number of candidates</i>		
	<i>Called for written test</i>	<i>Called for GD/ Interview</i>	<i>Finally selected for appointment.</i>
1	2	3	4
Management Trainees (Tech.) - (1988)	13,101	1,140	389
Management Trainees (Admn.) - (1989)	19,028	518	106
Junior Manager (Finance & Accounts) (1988)	—	278	83

Suffering of Press Workers in NCUI

7356. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the reports 'Sahakari Sangh Ke Press Men Andher' (Jansatta dt. 15.10.1988) and 'Press Kar-amcharion Ki Sunv .i Nahi' (Nav Bharat Times dt. 11.2.89) stating the various sufferings of the Press workers of the National Cooperative Union of India, at Hauz Khas, New Delhi;

(b) whether the matter has been en-

quired into; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). National Cooperative Union of India has refuted the charges made in the news items referred to at (a) above. NCUI has, however, a reported that being aggrieved on their service matters, the press

employees have gone to the Labour Court for redressal of their grievances and the matter is subjudice.

Enhancement of Visa fees for British Citizens

7357. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the enhancement made in visa fees for British citizens visiting India during the last Five Years;

(b) whether this enhancement has been because of the increase made in visa fees by the British Government for Indians

visiting Britain; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to negotiate with the British Government to reduce these visa fees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) A statement on the enhancement of visa fees for British citizens during the last five years is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India have taken up, from time to time, bilateral consular matters including the question of reduction of visa fees.

STATEMENT

Visa Fees For U.K. Nationals Type of Visa (Fees in Rupees)

Date	Single entry	Multi entry	Long-term
1	2	3	4
15.6.84*	50	50	—
01.2.85*	120	300	—
04.7.86	215	430	450
10.11.86	347	694	868
26.12.86	400	800	1,000
09.5.88	500	1,000	1,250
21.6.88	500	1,100	1,500
24.11.88	550	1,210	1,650
23.12.88	600	1,320	1,800

* No long-term visa fee was proscribed

Setting up of Western Regional Centre of Lalit Kala Akademi in Bombay

7359. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned recently Rs. one crore for a Western Regional Centre of the Lalit Kala Akademi at Bandra, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Milk Production

7360. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the annual milk production figures for the year 1969 and 1970, just before Operation Flood-I started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): The annual milk production during 1969-70 and 1970-71 was 21.6 and 21.9 million tonnes respectively, which were based on the information furnished by the States during their State Annual Plan Discussion, held in the Planning Commission.

Off-Shore Minerals Exploration and Marine Survey

7361. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a wing to handle off-shore minerals explo-

ration and marine mine surveys; and

(b) if so, the names of places where off-shore minerals exploration is likely to be carried out and the funds allocated for the purpose during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) An off-shore mineral exploration and marine geology wing is already functioning in Geological Survey of India.

(b) Geological survey of India are engaged in the following off-shore mineral exploration/investigations:

- (1) Gopalpur-Kalingapatnam-Kakinada Bay, Quilon-Muttam and Ratnagiri areas for placer minerals.
- (2) Gujarat coast for calcareous deposits.
- (3) Andaman sea for sulphide and other mineralisation.
- (4) The slope regions off Gujarat coast and Godavari Cauveri for geo-chemical scan for hydrocarbons.

Total budget allotted for the year 1988-89 in Revised Estimate was Rs. 400.00 lakhs. A similar allocation of funds has been made in 1988-90.

Irrigated and Cropped Area

7362. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the gross irrigated area in terms of percentage of the gross cropped area State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL

YADAV): A statement giving the gross irrigated area in terms of percentage of the gross cropped area for 1985-86 (latest available) - State wise is given below.

STATEMENT

Gross Irrigated Area in Terms of percentage of the Gross Cropped Area. (1985-86- State wise)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.4
3.	Assam	15.1
4.	Bihar	36.3
5.	Gujarat	28.9
6.	Haryana	65.7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17.4
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	41.1
9.	Karnataka	18.1
10.	Kerala	13.9
11.	Madhya Pradesh	13.4
12.	Maharashtra	12.0
13.	Manipur	41.0
14.	Meghalaya	24.1
15.	Mizoram	11.3
16.	Nagaland	29.4
17.	Orissa	23.3
18.	Punjab	91.0

1	2	3
19.	Rajasthan	21.3
20.	Sikkim	11.9
21.	Tamil Nadu	47.5
22.	Tripura	9.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	48.6
24.	West Bengal	23.9
25.	All India	30.4

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Yesterday in a meeting...

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion on such meetings is allowed here in this manner.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: It has been published in the newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER: So what?

[English]

Nothing doing. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): The Enquiry Report about the railway accident to the Island Express has appeared in the newspapers. It has not been placed on the

Table of the House. Further, the conclusion of the Report is being ridiculed.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: There was a railway accident where more than 100 people died in Perumon

MR. SPEAKER: When it is laid on the Table, you can discuss it.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The Commissioner of Safety for Railways has submitted his Report...

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen? You give it to me in writing. I will see.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I have given a letter. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You direct the Government to lay the Report on the Table of the House.

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It will be done.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right now.

Mr. Thomas.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): I have given a notice which your goodself might have seen. Some courts are interfering in you authority. It will go against the codification of the privilege of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way you can bring it in. Either you bring it through a Private Members' Bill or change it by law.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : This will create a very bad precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: Does not matter. We will take care of it. We know how to tackle this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I have given a motion....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: It has been published in all the news papers.

MR. SPEAKER : What difference does it make if it has appeared in the newspapers?

[English]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL(Kopargaon): I have given a notice under rule 193 for policy discussion on food processing and agro-processing industry. Rural development and agricultural development depend upon this. The policy decision should be discussed in the House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please give it in writing. Not like this.

[English]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: No policy decision has been taken yet. You allow a discussion. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Without any proof and without any basis.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please give in writing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why all of you are speaking at a time?

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): If the Statements are made by the Ministers who are governed by the principle of joint responsibility...

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : They keep on saying the way you do.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of and Review on National Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension, Hyderabad and Statement *re*: delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension, Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension, Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension, Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7800/89]

Review on and Annual Report of Hindustan Copper Ltd., Calcutta and a Statement *re*: delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): On behalf of Shri M.L. Fotedar, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers

(Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7801/89]

Statement indicating result of Market Loans floated in March, 1989 and Report etc. of Hindon Gramin Bank for period ending 31-12-1987

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of market loans floated in March, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7802/89]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindon Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7803/89]

Cold Storage (Amendment) Order, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

TURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cold Storage (Amendment) Order, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3506 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1988 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7804/89]

Notifications under Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, Annual Accounts and Audit Report of Aligarh Muslim University and Annual Report of and Review on Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti, New Delhi for 1987-88, etc.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): On behalf of Shri L.P. Shahi, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 40 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985:—

(i) G.S.R. 877 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1988 adding Statute 21 of the 2nd Schedule to the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.

(ii) G.S.R. 878 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1988 adding Statute 23 to the 2nd Schedule to the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7805/89]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 35 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1981.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned

at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7806/89]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7807/89]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7808/89]

Statement explaining reasons for not laying Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd., Calcutta for 1986-87

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7809/89]

12.03 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

- (I) **Statements showing action taken by Government on certain recommendations and final replies contained in various reports**

[English]

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): I beg to lay on the Table statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Fifty-fifth Report of Estimates Committees (Eighth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government in their Fortieth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Medical Stores Organisation.

(II) Eighty-first Report and Minutes

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: I beg to present the Eighty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Andaman & Nicobar Islands and minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.03 3/4 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Sixty-second Report

[English]

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur): I

beg to present the Hundred and Sixty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of Public Accounts Committee on Madras Atomic Power project.

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Fifty-eighth Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): I beg to present the Fifty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Air India—Undue benefit to private operators and minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.04 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Forty-ninth Report

[English]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker): I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Banking Division)—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Dena Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): I have given a notice of privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: For the last four days, people are sitting in *dharna* in front of our houses. This hampers our proper functioning. The Parliament Session is going on. I do not know what right they have got to disturb our peace of mind? How can we study?

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, on that day also, I had stated it on the floor of the House.

[Translation]

On that day too, when a mention was made about the demonstration in front of the house of Shri Jethamalani, I had said that it was wrong to do so. Whosoever indulges in such things does a wrong thing no matter to which party he belongs to. You have given a privilege notice. I will look into it. Whoever instigates, is also doing a wrong thing.

[English]

This is very bad. That is not the way to do things.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: You send it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Statements are being made by Ministers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is nothing. You can give it to me. Statements are always made. I do not care about them. Yes, Mr. Banatwalla?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr.

Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): This is our Budget Session and accordingly we have the Finance Bill today, coming up. Under Rule 219 sub-rule (2) we have today the Finance Bill for the purposes of discussion. Now, I do concede that this being the Budget Session the Finance Bill has to be discussed and completed within the time allotted by you. (*Interruptions*) But as you know, the communal situation is very serious. You have been kind enough to allow a discussion which started on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: We will do it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Now it has been hanging in balance. If today we take the Finance Bill, then according to the procedure it goes on up to and including 2nd May and this discussion up to and including 2nd May hangs in balance. I will complete with only one sentence and that is, the communal riots today are the result of a conspiracy. That conspiracy has to be exposed in time. Otherwise, there will be escalation of violence. My appeal to you under Rule 219 sub-rule (2) is, for the Finance Bill you may please re-allocate time. It can be taken up after we complete the discussion on the communal situation. It is a very important question. During this Session I have been repeatedly asking for a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: You said one sentence, but you are going on. Now listen to me. I am also perturbed at this situation. That is why I gave it the highest priority.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: There is a conspiracy.

MR. SPEAKER: But we have to do certain things which are very important. The Business Advisory Committee in its thoughtful consideration did this thing. But we are not giving up this discussion and we shall come back to it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: After 2nd May?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not mind if the House takes this up. This is the position. This is before the House. You can take a decision. I am with the House. Whatever the House says, I will agree.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I am pleading it to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I put it to the House. You are the masters. You are my master. I am giving it to you for your consideration. Whatever the House likes, I will go along with it. But I know the situation. I really feel pained also at the grim situation and I do not like the way the things are going.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: There is a conspiracy. Violence is spreading.

MR. SPEAKER: Shall we go on with the Finance Bill?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): We can take up the discussion on the communal situation and complete it, because it is half-discussed. Many of us have spoken. Only a few more remain. We can finish it and the Minister can reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I agree with them. But while we have the constraint of time so far as the Finance Bill is concerned, there is no constraint of time so far as the discussion on the communal situation is concerned. We would like to take it up. But I would like to appeal to Banatwallaji that we are equally concerned about the communal situation. All the members want to speak on it. But could we take it up after the Finance Bill because for the Finance Bill there is a constraint of time? This is my appeal.

MR. SPEAKER: We can do it also. I think we can tackle it by that time also. Now Mr. Birbal.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: Speaker is concerned only with what is stated on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Demand for financial assistance to the farmers of Ganganagar district of Rajasthan whose crops were damaged by hailstorm

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

"Sriganganagar district was hit by hailstorm on 22nd and 25th March, 1989 which caused heavy damage to the crops in 23 villages under Panchayats Lalgah Jatan in Tehsil Bhadra, 55 villages under Tehsil Nohar and 39 villages under Tehsil Rawatsar. This area has experienced droughts successively for the last three years. Even though the crops were good this year, yet natural calamity was so severe that ripen crop of gram, mustard, wheat, maize and Taramira was completely destroyed.

12.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Therefore, I urge the Central Government that full compensation should be paid to the farmers for damage caused to the crops. At the same time, famine relief work should also be started so that these villages could be saved from desertion and the people could make a living."

*Not recorded.

[English]

(II) Need for creating awareness in the masses about benefits of immunisation

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda): Millions of children all over the country are suffering from diseases like polio, T.B., whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, measles, etc. One of the reasons for these diseases is the lack of immunization facilities available to the masses. As a result of prevalent social customs wrong beliefs, illiteracy, etc. people are reluctant to take advantage of the available immunization programmes. All efforts should be made by Government to create an awareness among the masses to get the facilities of immunisation and more and more such facilities should be made available by the Government.

(III) Demand for Guidelines to State Governments to pay minimum wages to workers as laid down in the Supreme Court's Judgement

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): The Government of India should issue guidelines to all State Governments to pay a fixed amount as minimum wages to all workers according to the Supreme Court judgement.

[Translation]

(IV) Demand for directing Forest Offices to allow fixing of electric poles in forest areas to enable supply of electricity to Harijans and Adivasis living in these areas

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377:

"The Harijans, Adivasis and the people belonging to backward classes in Madhya Pradesh are still not being provided with even a single point domestic electricity connection, because the people of these cate-

gories live in the forests. The officers of the Forest Department do not allow passage of electricity lines through the forests. The result is that Harijans, Adivasis and backward classes are deprived of this facility till today. I request the Central Government to issue instruction to the forest officers in Madhya Pradesh to allow passage of electricity lines, so that domestic electric connections could be provided in the houses of the poor Harijans, Adivasis and the people belonging to backward classes".

(V) Demand for commemorative stamps in memory of Swamy Shahajananda and Ramdhari Singh Dinkar

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance under rule 377:—

"The birth centenary of Swami Shahajananda is being celebrated. He was a great leader of the farmers, freedom fighter, scholar and social reformer. Even after he took to *Sanyas*, he remained associated with the national movement. Shri Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar' was a great thinker and a great social reformer besides being a national poet. Commemorative stamps have been issued in the past in the memory of many people, but these people have been left out.

I urge the Government to issue commemorative stamps in the memory of Swamy Shahajananda and Shri Ramdhari Singh Dinkar."

[English]

(VI) Demand for reviewing the decision to shift telecommunication depot from Kakinada

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada): Sir, Kakinada is the District Headquarters of East Godavari district. There is a port and a number of offices, including Collectorate in Kakinada. It is ideally located from every angle for the location of Telecom-

munication headquarters. There are a number of Central and State Government offices. There are also a number of industries there, like Godavari Fertilisers and Nagarjuna Fertilisers. There is also a proposal to locate an 800 MW gas-based power station. There is already a building for telecommunication depot at Kakinada, accommodating the entire office.

It is likely that telecommunication depot may be shifted to some other place in the same district where there is no accommodation except on rent, which is not less than Rs. 12,000 per month.

I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Minister that the shifting of the depot would not only result in great hardship but will also be detrimental to the interests of the people at large, involving loss of money to the Government. I, therefore, request him to personally look into the matter and see that the telecommunication depot is kept at Kakinada and not shifted to some other place.

(vii) Demand for extending the period of Central Subsidy to backward areas till March, 1990

SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI (Dadra & Nagar Haveli): Sir, Central subsidy was being given to the States and Union Territories till 30th September, 1988 for the backward areas. States have also their own policy for giving subsidy to backward areas, in addition to the Central subsidy. But Union Territories have no such schemes for backward areas, except the subsidies given by the Union Government.

Many units in Dadra and Nagar Haveli had not placed orders for the machines though they had constructed the buildings. With the decision to withdraw the Central subsidy, units which had not placed orders for machinery but had constructed buildings, will no longer be able to purchase machines. Thus the money spent on buildings would go waste and the development of the backward areas will be hampered and many units will

be put to great hardship.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to extend the subsidy scheme till March, 1990. It was expected that the extension will be announced in the Union Budget for 1989-90 but no such announcement was made except the provision of Rs. 20 crores made for growth centres for backward areas. Though this will be an additional incentive to backward areas, it cannot be in replacement of cash subsidy.

[Translation]

(viii) Demand for declaring areas falling under Palamau Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar as famine affected areas

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI (Palamau): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my constituency, Palamau (Bihar) people are facing famine conditions for last many years. Earlier, there was an acute shortage of foodgrains but now there is acute shortage of water also. The stock of fodder for the cattle is negligible. I have seen 6-7 such wells in Vikrampur block of Palamau district where there is no water only the silt is there. Due to the shortage of water, the rural areas are facing a lot of difficulty. The rabi crop has been damaged by frost in recent months and the people are likely to face starvation. The recovery of loans from the farmers is continue which should have been suspended under such circumstances. The interest of those who are not in a position to re-pay the loan should be waived off for sometime. In view of such conditions, the District Deputy Commissioner had recommended that this area should be declared as famine affected area but no action has been taken by the State Government.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to take immediate action at its level in order to control the deteriorating situation and start relief measures on war footing after declaring it a famine affected area.

12.19 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1989

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall go to the next item, the Finance Bill Twelve hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Finance Bill, 1989. If the House agrees, we shall have ten hours for general discussion, one hour for clause by clause consideration and one hour for the third reading. I think the House will agree.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

The details of the proposals in the Finance Bill have been spelt out in the Explanatory Memorandum, which has been circulated along with the budget papers.

The Union Budget for 1989-90 was presented to this House about two months ago. Since then, there has been an extensive debate on the proposals contained in this Budget in this House and elsewhere I am grateful to the many persons who have welcomed the budget for its emphasis on employment generation, the effort made to avoid additional taxation on articles of mass consumption, and the focus on raising resources largely from the better-off sections of the population and from higher taxation of items of luxury consumption. The budget has also been welcomed for the effort made at containing Government expenditure and reducing the deficit particularly on revenue account. I am conscious of the fact that what has been attempted in this budget is only a beginning and much more needs to be done.

Let me, before I turn to the Finance Bill, take the Members into confidence on a couple of important issues.

I turn first to one area of concern which I had highlighted in my budget speech and that is the balance of payments position. The final figures of exports and imports for the fiscal year 1988-89 are not yet available but all the indications suggest that exports will reach Rs. 20,000 crores. The growth in exports of about 28% in 1988-89 is commendable. However, despite this impressive growth, the balance of trade deficit has widened significantly from Rs. 6.6 thousand crores in 1987-88 to perhaps Rs. 8 thousand crores in 1988-89. Let me state here categorically that we intend to correct the balance of payments by containing and reducing the trade deficit and not by recourse to unsustainable levels of external borrowings.

In the field of exports we now have the very complete set of schemes and incentives. Raw materials and components at international prices are available for a wide range of exports through the advanced licensing system, the import-export passbook scheme, the international price reimbursement scheme, and the special schemes for 100% export-oriented units and free trade zones. Cash compensatory support helps to compensate exporters in the domestic tariff area for the burden of unrebated indirect taxation and some other cost disadvantages. With regard to working capital costs, the interest rate on export credits has been reduced even further in February this year to make them competitive with international rates for export credits. In addition, the deductions for export profits under section 80HHC will also be quite substantial.

Exporters have responded positively to policies and measures for export promotion. However, there are still segments of Industry which are not making the requisite effort for increasing exports. The large corporate sector has to play its part. An analysis of the accounts of large public limited companies shows that the export to net sales ratio has stagnated at around 4 per cent between

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1985-86 and 1987-88 while the import intensity of raw material consumption increased from 17 to 19 per cent over this period. Exports are a national duty and all sections of industry must fulfil their obligation.

Today, the real issue is not adding to the incentives and schemes aimed at compensating exporters for specific cost handicaps. Now what is really required is procedural simplifications so that incentives are made available with greater certainty and expedition. I would assure the House and all members of the exporting community that we will continue to give attention to procedural simplifications.

We are committed to supporting exports but I would like to emphasise that the exporting community must ensure that the incentives and concessions that we give are not misused. The liberal import regime that we have for exports must not be used for importing luxury items or for diversion of scarce materials to the domestic market.

The increase in imports in 1988-89 involved certain special factors, which we hope will not be in operation this year. Nevertheless, we are conscious that the management of our trade account in 1989-90 will call for the utmost vigilance in import planning. As I stated in my budget speech, we do not intend to backtrack on the basic trend of making available imported inputs for export production and for modernisation. But in order to sustain this trend we intend to contain sharply some of the kit-culture based imports of luxury consumer items. The House will be happy to note that a number of such items have been covered by notifications issued in March 1989 shifting some imported components for luxury durables from the OGL to the restricted list.

We will make every effort to maintain the flow of raw materials and components for industry. But I believe that industry must also respond by exercising the utmost economy in the use of imported inputs. Two areas are critical here. The first is the effective implementation of phased manufacturing pro-

grammes. We cannot agree to any significant departure from these indigenisation schedules. The second area is the reduction of inventories of imported materials, both in the public and private sectors. In many cases these inventories are in excess of what is required on prudential grounds and can be reduced significantly, giving substantial relief for the balance of payments.

As I stated earlier, the crucial element in our balance of payments strategy is to narrow the gap on trade account. However, we are also taking steps to improve the flow from tourism, remittances etc.

With regard to capital account, I would stress that we will limit the inflows to what can be sustained on a long term basis. The stock of Non-Resident deposits in Indian banks have been increasing at the rate of about 35 per cent per year over the past 5 years. They have already reached a level of around Rs. 13.5 thousand crores and we expect it to increase further in 1989-90. With regard to aid flows we have a large amount already committed and we will focus our attention on quicker utilisation of these amounts. I also hope that bilateral and multi-lateral donors will take a realistic view of our needs and enhance the commitments this year, especially in projects and programmes where disbursement is speedy. Commercial borrowings have been an element of our capital account for almost a decade now. We have followed a relatively cautious policy and borrowed only what we thought would be sustainable rather than picking up all what was offered. We will continue with this cautious policy and I do not expect the level of our commercial borrowings in 1989-90 to go up.

Let me now turn to the issue of 'inflation'. The level of inflation in 1988-89 as measured by the wholesale price index was 6.3 per cent as against 10.6 per cent in 1987-88. The underlying *annual* rate of inflation as of now is still around 6 per cent. Generally over the past year the increase in foodgrain prices has been moderated and prices of edible oils have fallen. I have every hope that

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with the bumper harvest that will be coming into the market now, we will be able to contain price increases.

Containing inflation in the prices of essential commodities is clearly a priority objective with the Government. In fact, it is for this reason that we have taken particular care to avoid raising taxation on any of these items. We are confident that with the higher production coming into the market, availability of essential commodities will be maintained. At the same time, in order to contain general inflationary pressures, we will continue to follow a tight budgetary policy.

The Union Budget for 1989-90 involves a significant containment of the aggregate deficit and the revenue deficit. We have demonstrated our ability to maintain fiscal discipline. Thus the actual deficit for 1987-88 is only marginally higher than what was budgeted and the final figures for 1988-89 also bear out our ability to hold to budgeted deficits.

Fiscal discipline both in the Centre and the States is essential for ensuring a better balance between aggregate demand and supply which is the key to successful balance of payment management. It is also crucial for raising the rate of savings in the economy. I would emphasise that the control of Government expenditure and the maximisation of revenue collection has to be done not just towards the end of the fiscal year but throughout the year. It is not enough to ensure that at the end of the year there is a reasonable balance between resources and expenditure, if during the year a great deal of excess demand is built up. Such excess demand will spill over into the balance of payments and will lead also to inflation. I, therefore, intend to make sure that the fiscal discipline reflected in the Union Budget is made effective throughout the year. I would emphasise that a similar discipline must be practised by the State Governments also.

In my speech while presenting the

budget for 1989-90, I have stated our intention to introduce certain new savings schemes. I am happy to inform the hon. Members that substantial progress has been made in formalising these schemes as also the scheme for providing relief to weak industrial units. Details of these schemes will be announced shortly.

I now come to the fiscal measures in the Budget. The important features of budget proposals were explained in the Budget speech. During the general debate, hon. Members on both sides of the House, have made several valuable suggestions regarding various provisions in the Finance Bill. Suggestions have also been received from trade bodies, professional associations, experts and knowledgeable persons. Representations against increase in duty have also been received from various sections of the industry. I am grateful to all of them. After having considered all these suggestions, I have decided to make certain amendments in the original budget proposals. In proposing these modifications, I have tried to remove legitimate grievances to the extent possible. I have proposed certain amendments in the Finance Bill in the Tariff relating to indirect taxes which are in line with my original budget proposals. These amendments are of a corrective nature and do not have major revenue implications.

The other charges which I propose to make in respect of indirect taxes are as follows:—

1) As the hon. Members are aware, I had proposed in the Budget an increase in the excise duty on picture tubes of black and white television sets to Rs. 200 per tube. So also I had proposed an increase in the rate of excise duty on black and white television sets of screen size exceeding 36 cm. from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per set. Such sets are mostly fully indigenised. This sector of the industry has considerable potential for growth and export. It has been represented that any increase in excise duty at this stage may adversely affect the industry. I find considerable force in these contentions. In the cir-

cumstances, I propose to modify the rates of duty on black and white television sets and picture tubes therefor and restore the levels of duty obtaining prior to the changes made in the Budget.

In the case of colour television sets of screen size not exceeding 36 cm., I propose to reduce the excise duty on sets without remote control to Rs. 1500 per set and on sets with remote control to Rs. 1750 per set.

2) In my budget proposals, I had proposed the restructuring of excise duty on two wheelers based on their engine capacity. In respect of two wheelers of engine capacity of 100 CC to 150 CC, I had proposed a rate of excise duty of 25% *ad valorem*. I propose to make this rate applicable to two wheelers of engine capacity upto 200 CC.

3) In the Budget, I had announced some excise duty relief for minicement plants using vertical shaft kiln technology. As a further step in that direction, I propose to extend the same concession to similar minicement plants using rotary kiln technology as well.

4) As a measure of relief to the small scale sector, I propose to liberalise the general scheme of excise duty exemption for this sector by increasing the eligibility criterion for availing of exemption from the present level of Rs. 1.5 crores of value of clearances to Rs. 2 crores.

5) I had proposed in the Budget to levy excise duty at the rate of 15% on certain specified articles of plastics which were enjoying full exemption from duty earlier. A number of representations have been received against the hike in excise duty. Considering that the articles of plastics are being used by almost all sections of the society and that some of the articles such as insulated plastic wares are helpful in energy conservation, I propose to fully exempt all such articles of plastics and thus restore the pre-budget position.

6) The excise duty on paper and paper

board coated, impregnated or covered with plastics of heading No. 4811.30 of the Excise Tariff is proposed to be reduced from 35% to 15% *ad valorem*.

7) 'Sevian', a cereal preparation which is in common use particularly on religious and festive occasions, is being fully exempted from excise duty.

8) As a measure of relief to the jute industry, I propose to give some reliefs in customs duties on selected items of jute machinery. The import duty on flat bed jute looms is proposed to be fully exempted. On circular looms and 4 other specified types of jute machinery, the import duty is proposed to be reduced to 40% *ad valorem* from the existing rates.

9) I may inform the House, I am taking steps to exempt coffee powder mixed with chicory from excise duty.

The total impact of these concessions and reliefs aggregate to Rs. 4.3 crores on the customs side and Rs. 118.9 crores on excise side. I am confident that this will be made good by better collections.

I shall now take up the proposals in the sphere of direct taxes. Clause (7) of the Finance Bill, 1989 proposed to amend section 32AB of the Income-tax Act to provide that the benefit of deduction will be available to any assessee deriving income from business or profession provided that the utilisation of the deposit is for purchase of new machinery or plant used in the manufacture or production of priority items. It has been represented that although a special provision for eligible business is not now required, some provision must be there to provide for the manner of computing profit in relation to which the deposit to be made under this section will be worked out. I, therefore, propose to incorporate a provision for computing the profits from business or profession in respect of which deduction will be available under section 32AB.

The other amendments are of conse-

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quential or drafting nature and I would not like to take the time of the House in dealing with these amendments.

Rules for determining the value of assets have been provided for in the Schedule III of the Wealth Tax Act by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1989. Rule 12 of this Schedule lays down the manner in which the value of an unquoted equity share in an investment company is to be determined. This rule provides that the method of valuation to be adopted will be the break-up value method and for this purpose the value of an asset disclosed in the balance sheet of the company shall be taken to be its value determined in accordance with rules applicable to that particular asset. Representations have been received that this manner of valuation will cause great hardship in cases where the assets in the balance sheet are shares and if they too are unquoted. In such cases, the balance sheets of other companies would also have to be examined. It is said that such a method of valuation will be administratively very cumbersome and the cost of compliance would be very great. Apart from this, a shareholder of an investment company has no control over the disposal of the shares by the company and therefore unrealised gain, if any, to the investment company is of no consequence to the shareholder. Keeping in view this hardship, I propose to amend rule 12 of Schedule III of the Wealth-Tax Act, 1987 to provide that the difficulties of the nature expressed in the matter of valuation share of investment companies are remedied. This amendment will be carried out at the earliest available opportunity and will be made effective from the 1st day of April, 1989.

I would not like to take up the time of the Hon'ble Members over the details of several minor corrective measures. Notifications for giving effect to such changes, wherever necessary, would be issued and laid on the Table of the House in due course.

I request Hon'ble Members to lend their

support to the Finance Bill, with the modifications I have proposed.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year, 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Minister, you have given lot of concessions. I would like to know whether the prices have come down now. Already they have raised the prices of many things.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: After these concessions have been announced, certainly we will have to make an appeal to all those producers to see that they get reflected in the rates which have now been reached (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ananda Gajapathi Raju will now speak.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before coming to the points raised by the hon. Finance Minister in his preamble to the Finance Bill, I would like to say a few things about the budgetary process itself. It is very unfortunate that such a little time is devoted to such an important exercise like framing the Budget, framing the proposals and passing the Finance Bill. First of all, there has been inadequate discussion in this House on the various important demands that have been brought up. Under such circumstances it is necessary that the Members should consider the possibility of a Token Cut in the Budget so that this point is driven home that such an important exercise like the Budget cannot be dealt with like this... (*Interruptions*) The Finance Bill has to be passed. But still it is my request that such an important exercise should be done.

Sir, in recent years, it has become the practice of the Government to treat the Un-

ion Budget in an election year as an election manifesto. In 1985-86, in a similar vein there was an attempt to bring about a proposal relating to Crop Insurance. That was announced in the Budget. Later it was sent to be implemented in certain States. But then because of the drought it was removed and then the other States have been denied of this facility of having the Crop Insurance. Later, what happened was that the Union Agriculture Minister said that it would be introduced this year. But we have not heard the fate of this type of a measure. What I am trying to say is that the proposals initiated in the Budget are not being implemented. They are just being stated as a matter of intent. The point is that when it is not implemented, then it becomes a kind of election manifesto rather than a Budget proposal *per se*. So, the proposals are not totally sanctified. When this type of a scheme was announced, the Treasury Benches were very much excited and they gave ovation to the hon. Finance Minister. But then we find that such a situation do not bear fact.

SHRIS.B. CHAVAN: Unfortunately you were not there. I had come prepared with all the details. You walked out. What can I do? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANDAGAJAPATHIRAJU: We read the report of your speech in the newspapers. There was no mention about it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Why should I mention when you were not there? It was no point at all. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANDAGAJAPATHIRAJU: We are also part of Parliament.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): If the Government had taken a right decision at the right time, we would not have been suspended from the House. We would have had the benefit of hearing the hon. Minister. We missed it very much.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): If you have taken note of that, that is enough. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANDAGAJAPATHIRAJU: Sir, yesterday we got the impression from the Chair that the Budget Proposals have been inadequately examined and that there was a need for Budget Committees of the House to examine this process fully and comprehensively. The Chair mentioned that he has also put across such a proposal that the should be Budget Committees of the House to examine the various proposals which are coming forward. But such a proposal has not been accepted by the Government. In fact, if you go to the United States of America, you can find that the Congress has its own Committees to examine the Budget proposals. The Committees distil these proposals and then bring them forward to the House for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This proposal regarding Budget Committees was under consideration. We have already submitted a report. I myself headed that Committee. Already, we have submitted the report.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): It has been hanging in the balance for the last two or three years.

SHRI ANANDAGAJAPATHIRAJU: I am quoting a precedent as to what is happening elsewhere. There, the Committees distil the proposals and that is not so here. How can the Finance Ministry accept that the House has approved all the proposals when possibly the House is not aware of most of the proposals? But still they are announced in the newspapers. Therefore there is need to do so.

I would like to mention that the bureaucracy is taking an important part in the budget proposals. It is not the people who are deciding; but the bureaucracy which is deciding. The proposals come to the House, they are mentioned by the Finance Minister and then the House considers the various demands and then again the Finance Minister comes to the House with a preamble to the Finance Bill. This is all the bureaucratic approach to budgetary planning. How are the people

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being involved? If the House is involved, then we can say that the sovereign people of India are involved. But when the House is not totally involved, then how can you take a sanction from the sovereign people of India that the budget is passed and accepted by them? This is just a conceptual point that I am putting across.

Today we find that the fiscal, monetary credit, the Income policy and the public policy of the Government is in grip of uncertainty and strain. The whole objective is towards the short-term planning. The medium and the long term planning are not taken into consideration. In fact the approach is, let us cross the bridge when we come to it; when these problems come, let us cross the bridge.

Today the whole approach towards budgetary allocation is creating an internal and external debt trap. Internally we are going in for more and more borrowing and Reserve Bank credit. Externally we are going in for commercial borrowing and those borrowings which come from multi-lateral institutions. Therefore you find that the planning, the projects, the programmes in this country are being implemented through debt. Then we show concern about the balance of payment. We say that the balance of payment position is under strain and therefore we give so many concessions to exporters and therefore we take up price reimbursement schemes, cash compensatory scheme and various other schemes. When the whole approach is to go in for foreign money and external account to finance the budget and the plan, then how can we not but go into a deficit?

Today you find that the aggregate saving in this country is much less than the aggregate investment. When the aggregate saving is so little, when the savings of the people are not being utilised for planning, when everything is going through borrowing, how can the price level be contained and how can inflation be contained?

The Finance Minister was kind enough

to state that the whole sale price index has increased only by 6%. I dispute that figure. I say the figure is wrong. Because according to the figures supplied by the Finance Ministry the price level has been actually decreased. But it has not happened so. It has increased in the margin. One has to just take a look at the market and see how the prices have gone up. All these figures which are churned out probably do not have any relevance as far as the real market situations are concerned.

Before I go to other things, let me mention something about Andhra Pradesh. When Andhra Pradesh gave incentives to farmers to repay NABARD loans, the Finance Ministry cut down the NABARD Credit to Andhra Pradesh on an ad-hoc basis. They said, why are you giving incentives to the farmer to pay back the credit? At the same time the Government is giving discounts in fertilizer to the farmer. They can give a discount. That means concessions can be given by the Government of India; but when it comes to the same concessions being given in a different way by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, then the Central Government objects and says they cut down the NABARD credit. That is a very unfair treatment to a non-Congress (I) Government. After all, the objective of our Government is to work for the people, to see that the welfare of the people is met and whoever meets it, we have no objection. Today in this very House one of our Members was kind enough to raise the problem about rural spending. He said let there be more spending on roads and infrastructure for rural areas. The Minister replied in the negative saying we do not have the money for all these things. We will give money as and when it is available. When it comes to the needs of the people why there should be a conflict between the Central Government and the State Governments? Why can't the Central Government help the State Governments to see that programmes relating to the welfare of the common people are met?

Now let me come to additional resource mobilisation. We find that the Central Government is always stressing that there should be additional resource mobilisation. But when

the State Governments go in for resource mobilisation the Central Government says well we cannot give this money because there is no matching amount put forward by the State. But the State Governments have carried out resource mobilisation to a great extent. Would the Central Government consider to give the State Governments money out of the increase in administered prices that are being raised by the Central Government? You are raising your resources through administered prices. Can't these resources be handed back to the States so that we meet our responsibility towards the common man?

The Ninth Finance Commission was recently appointed. It spoke about the high non-Plan expenditure that is going to be there in the years to come. They say that by 1995 the Central Government will be clearing out of the budgetary allocation moneys related to interest on internal loans. Now if this is the situation that the internal loans are creating so much problems why can't Government go in for austerity measures? On the one side the Finance Minister said in his preamble to the Finance Bill that Government would go in for cautious monetary and fiscal policies but at the same time if the Government is going to go in for unbridled borrowing—both internally and externally—then how can the fiscal balance of this country be maintained? How can the welfare of the common man be maintained? How can the people look forward to less of inflation and better future?

As far as foreign exchange is concerned there was a question raised in this House saying that the foreign exchange reserves are over Rs. 7000 crores. After a few days we read in the newspapers that these reserves have come down to Rs. 5000 crores. That means Government is not in a position to cover even three months' imports. When this is the position then why does the Government of India go in for commercial borrowing abroad to finance the Central plans? How can it do so when this is the situation? Then the Government of India appointed Cabinet sub-committee to go into the bal-

ance of payment position. That sub-committee has started saying that we should cut down imports as far as automobile parts, electronics and other related non-essential items are concerned. But we find this Government when it gave so much importance to automobile industry did not realise that they have on-going programmes; that they have to undertake imports as indigenisation of automobile industry could not take place at such a fast pace. So there would be need for more foreign exchange. One day you take the position of imports and on the next day you say imports should be cut down.

Then again when the Prime Minister went to Japan and Germany he said there would be fast track as far as settling investments from these countries was concerned. What is the 'fast track' we have never come to know. What we understand is that this fast track means to do away with FERA and MRTP regulations or dilute these regulations. We would like to know the Government's stand on these things. If FERA and MRTP are going to be diluted, how is the Government going to maintain the socialist democratic structure of the country? How is the Government going to see that the common man is benefited? How is the Government going to see that the resources trickle to the villages and the common man?

Today, the foreign debt is around 55 billion dollars. That means our debt servicing ratio, even though not admitted by the Government, is over 30 per cent. This itself indicates that we have reached the track. We are going more and more for external borrowing and at the same time, we have to pay higher interest and our debt servicing ratio is going up. With all these contingencies, our hon. Finance Minister went to the United States recently. There he attended the interim session or the spring session or whatever it may be of the World Bank and the IMF. We read in the newspapers and in the various financial dailies that Brady Plan, Plan of the Secretary of the Treasury were being discussed. But its bias was towards the Latin American countries. The idea was to reduce the debt ratio of the Latin American

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countries. How does the plan help us in this country to reduce our debt or re-schedule our repayments or give us greater fiscal reliefs? Therefore, India took a stand and that stand, as we understand, has a certain amount of caution in it and has a certain amount of merit. But all I would like to ask the Minister is how does that Plan help us to improve the financial situation of our country and what are the reliefs being given by the multilateral institutions to our country?

Our representatives went to GATT recently to attend the meeting in Geneva. There also we find that they gave concessions. They buckled under the pressures of the developed countries to include the intellectual property rights in GATT. If this type of buckling process goes on, how can we decide to save or protect the interest of the common man when the intellectual property is protected under patents or copyright Acts and other things? Then, we will not be able to get the knowhow which we have to implement. We do not have the knowhow to bring down the prices of drugs, essential items, etc. These prices may go up. How does the Finance Ministry propose to see that these prices do not go up by certain ad-hoc measures taken by the Government of India?

I would like to mention one or two more points and then come to the preamble of the Finance Bill which the hon. Finance Minister has placed before the House. My point is about the regional markets like EEC and the market in North America and other markets which are coming up. What are the steps being taken by the Government to see that we have greater access to these markets after they are fully integrated? How will our exports go up? We might give cash compensatory schemes. We might give imported raw materials so that they can export these items. The amount of raw materials can be increased. But still how does the value added in India show the position as far as imports in those countries are concerned? How will it increase our exports? I would like to know all these from the hon. Finance Minister.

Another point is that we have more than Rs. 40,000 crores of money circulating today in this country. It is white alone. If you add the black money, it may become much more. I do not know as to how much black money is there today. But Rs. 40,000 crores is the total amount of money circulating in this country today. Even then, so far as the agricultural performance and the industrial performance, etc. are concerned, how can such an amount be sustained without creating inflationary pressures all round?

13.00 hrs.

Now, I would like to come to the points raised by the Hon. Finance Minister in his preamble to the Finance Bill. The Finance Minister was kind enough to state that the Budget and its provisions were cautious and were in a manner subdued so that inflationary pressures would not increase. But I would like to ask the Finance Minister if there is an unrestrained growth towards borrowing and if the amount of money supplied in this country is going to be increased, then how can inflationary expectations be reduced; how can production be increased and how can social justice be done in this country?

The concessions given are also very inadequate. There are so many more concessions which are necessary to be given in the sense that there is an unorganised sector. All the concessions announced by the Hon. Prime Minister now relate to the organised sector and to the medium and large scale industry. What about the concessions to small scale industry; what about the concessions to the cottage industry and tiny sector; what about the concession to the unorganised sector? If these sectors are not going to be included in the concessions given by the Finance Minister, then how can the situation of the common man be improved?

Again, I would like to mention about the Oil Pool Account. Privilege Motion was raised by the Hon. Member Shri Madhu Dandavate that there was window dressing as far as the Budget proposals were concerned. An

amount was sought to be transferred from the Oil Pool Account to the Revenue Account. Now, the Hon. Minister stated that this was not an optical illusion; it was not window dressing but it was a matter of justified action because it would not reduce the deficit in real terms. But would the Hon. Finance Minister consider pulling out this Oil Pool Account amount from the Revenue Account and then announce what would be the total deficit? Just some time back the Hon. Minister stated that we would like to not curtail the expenditure at the end of the year but we would like to see that throughout the period expenditure was kept down? But if such devices are going to be utilised to cut down the non-plan expenditure at the last moment; if all the developmental proposals are going to be put in the cold storage and then the Budget is going to be brought in line with the deficit as announced by the Finance Minister, then how does it help the financial position in this country?

In the end, I would like to mention that the Budgetary process that you are following today is not unsound. I do agree with the fact that a lot of exercise has gone into it; a lot of work has gone into it and everybody has tried to see that the financial management in India is done in a proper way and that management is prudent. But nevertheless the direction of the Budget in terms of catering to the people is in my humble opinion wrong because we are catering only to the higher echelons of the society, the higher middle class, the rich people who are sitting in the towns. But we have not been able to see that the benefit of the Budget goes to the poorest sections in the public. Such attempts even though made have failed. And, therefore, in the end my only plea to the Hon. Finance Minister is that the common man should feel the involvement in the Budget. He should be involved in the Budget. He should be given the benefits of the Budget. He should get the benefits of the Budget. If he is not going to get the benefits of the Budget and if the unorganised sector is not going to get the benefits of the Budget and if they are going to be ignored, then the Budgetary process in this country is, according to me, redundant

and should be put in a proper direction.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): I rise to support the Finance Bill placed so aptly by our Finance Minister. At the outset, I must point out the grievance raised by the learned speaker from the Opposition that a short time was left for discussing the demands which were placed before the House and that only three Ministries could be discussed and they are Energy, Agricultural and External Affairs. I must point out frankly that it is the making of the Opposition itself. They have been taking away the time of the House on forcing discussions on non-issues, sometimes in order to gain political advantage and sometimes in order just to malign the Government. Had they restrained from this i.e. the time which the House had spent for discussing whether the Thakkar Commission's Report was a complete Report or not; whether it will be placed before the House or not; whether the suspicion on an Officer as found by the Commission was rightly needed or not and whether the findings of the SIT investigation was justified or not, a lot of time would have been available for them to discuss the grants and so on. Many non-issues are often imposed on the House by sheer insistence and, with great respect I would say, the obstinate approach on the part of the Opposition on some issues. I am comparatively a junior Member of the House but I did not expect when I entered the Parliament that so much time of the Parliament would be lost on non-issues. I would ask the Opposition friends to cooperate with the House in concentrating the attention on the major issues, for example, on very important function of the House—the financial business. So far as Lok Sabha is concerned, the financial business is the only business where it occupies a predominant position compared to that of Rajya Sabha. If the Lok Sabha fritters away time on non-issues, then I think there is a time for introspection on the part of the Opposition to whom I always look with great respect.

I welcome the concessions announced by the Finance Minister and especially in so

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far as the small scale industries are concerned, the limit of excise exemption having been enhanced from 1.5 crores of clearance to 2 crores of clearance and some relief given in respect of some other items like plastics, etc. The small scale sector is an employment intensive sector and therefore any relief given to the small scale sector is bound to help the employees and the common people. I therefore welcome that. I have gone through the Finance Bill and by and large the provisions contained in the Finance Bill are quite welcome. But there is a scope for improvement in some places. I want the hon. Finance Minister to concentrate on the implication of Section 9 of the Finance Bill that pertains to Section 43 (b) of the Income Tax Act. The purpose behind incorporating Section 43 (b) in the Finance Act, 1984 was quite laudable, in the sense that no assessee should be able to claim deduction on the ground of any expenditure without in fact having incurred the expenditure. There were occasions where we had noticed that several manufacturers were not paying the Excise Duty. They were collecting it from the consumers. They were withholding it either by obtaining the stay from the High Courts or other Courts or without obtaining the stay.

When it came to income tax assessment, they used to claim excess for that and the Government was duty bound to grant them in view of the provision then existing. Section 43 (b) therefore was rightly incorporated in the Income Tax Act in order to ensure that only that expenditure can be claimed as deduction which has, in fact, been incurred, not only just on the books of accounts, but, in fact, it has been paid into the State exchequer or wherever it is due. I, therefore, welcomed that proposal at that time.

There was some difficulty felt in the area of sales tax. The Gujarat State has submitted about it to the Finance Minister. They have also discussed the matter with me. The Gujarat Chamber of Commerce, which is

very well-known, more than anybody else, to the hon. Minister of State incharge of the expenditure, in general, has made a submission in this behalf. I do not know what the provisions are in other States, but, so far as Gujarat State is concerned, the provision is this. The sales tax collected for the last quarter of the year is required to be paid into the State exchequer in the following year; that means actually the sales tax is collected by the dealer from the buyers, but it is not required to be paid to the State in that financial year; it will be paid next year. Now, according to Section 43 (B), if vigorously applied, means that that sales tax income is also treated as income for the purpose of assessment and taxing; it was done, in fact, by some income tax officer also. Therefore, that is not really the income; that is only an amount collected by the traders as a collecting agent of the State Government. Now, if they are required to be assessed taking that as income, now that sales tax amount is to be paid into the exchequer, according to the law; it is required to be paid next year, not in that quarter. Even if deduction is given next year, that is following year, that will not rectify the mistake. The first year loss will not be rectified by giving deduction of that income next year. Therefore, very rightly, the Finance Minister has proposed a proviso to be incorporated as a second proviso to Section 43 (B). That means if the amount of taxes etc. have been paid before the last date of filing the return, then the deduction can be claimed. Now, this proviso is welcome and especially it is quite welcome in the matter of sales tax; but it is only effective with retrospective effect; it should be made effective—this is my respectful submission; the Finance Minister will kindly consider this—this proviso may be applicable from the date on which Section 43 (B) of the Income Tax Act was made effective that means from 1984 and not 1989. Otherwise, there will be lot of complications and dealers face hardship. Let that be rectified. If you realise that some such law is necessary, then kindly give it effect from the date of that. Of course, some return has to be revised; some review might have to be undertaken. But the Government can afford to give some more time

to this if the traders and the common people are to be helped.

At the time of presentation of the Budget also, I welcomed the additional surcharge on the income tax. I have always maintained that there is a lot of scope for taxing rich and the wealthy so that our plans for poverty elevation, anti-poverty programme and lifting the standard of life of the common man can be financed better by the Central Government and the State Governments; still there is scope. I do not know whether there may be some constraints this year, but, at least, there must be an effort to find out, to locate ways and means to touch those who can afford so that those who cannot afford can be helped. The rich must be taxed. Let us now at least start the process; let us not put an end to the process that rich should become richer and the poor should become poorer. If after more than four decades of independence and after 7th Plan, the process is not being arrested, I submit that now this is a time for the Finance Ministry to pay attention to this aspect.

Regarding the Finance Bill, several times I have drawn the attention, but, still, I fail to understand why no progress has been made. Two aspects must be emphasised by the Finance Ministry. Whenever any concessions or benefits are given, it should be passed on to the consumer. I do not know why there are no legal provisions in order to ensure it. There must be rigorous, effective and meaningful legal provisions to ensure that all benefits or concessions given in excise duty or indirect taxes are invariably passed on to the consumer so that ultimately the consumer gets the benefits. That is the purpose and intention behind the Government granting the benefit. Those benefits are cornered by the dealers and manufacturers. I think, that process must be stopped.

The second thing is unjust enrichment. Sometimes, manufacturers and dealers collect sales tax or central excise duty from the consumers. Then they challenge it. They do not give it to the State. Ultimately they might succeed in the court saying that the

levy is illegal. But they retain with themselves the unjust enrichment i.e. the tax collected by them on behalf of the State from the consumers. The Gujarat High Court has said that this unjust enrichment cannot be allowed. Whenever the court declares such excise duty or levy illegal, the money should not go back to the manufacturer. It should go back to the consumer. In one case pertaining to excise duty on blended yarn, the Gujarat High Court has gone to the extent of saying that the Central Government should retain this amount though the duty in question was declared illegal, and that the Government should utilise this amount for the betterment of the industry or for the interest of the consumers or price equalisation, etc. But let it not be allowed to be retained by the manufacturers as an unjust enrichment. I shall be grateful if the hon. Finance Minister gives a serious consideration to this. If you make some effective provision stopping or arresting the process of unjust enrichment it will also discourage unscrupulous petitions or applications filed by the manufacturers against the levy of excise duty or other indirect taxation because they only file petitions in order to gain for themselves.

Unemployment is a problem which we have got to face. Undoubtedly the Finance Minister has announced several schemes under the anti-poverty programmes especially the housing scheme and 'one job for one family'. However, I would have been happier if the programmes announced by the AICC in the interest of common people could have been implemented by the Government especially the programmes of mid-day meal and sarees for all. Sarees for destitute women is all right. It is welcome so far as it goes. But it is not adequate. All ladies below the poverty line, must get free sarees from the Government. Similarly, all gentlemen who are living below the poverty line, must get dhoties. That was, I think, the understanding of the AICC. I think, the AICC resolution must be taken by the Government as a mandate. Undoubtedly, time is running out of the Eighth Parliament. Even then there is some time for the Government to consider and come before the House with proposals

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to implement these resolutions. I know that this Government has accepted that in principle and something is coming up. But some people say that there is no money. I say still there is scope for taxing the rich. Some people say that there is no wheat. We have a bumper harvest this time. If there is a record production of foodgrains and with that some millions of people go without a square meal a day, that is the total failure of our planning. I do not understand how we can say it to be a good planning if on the one hand, the foodgrains are cornered or hoarded by big farmers with the assistance sometimes of banks also and, on the other hand, there are people who do not get a square meal a day. There should be schemes like mid-day meal so that at least the poor school child gets one square meal when he goes to school. By that he can enhance his grasping power. The attendance ratio will increase and drop-outs decreased. Such benevolent measures should have been implemented without any hesitation by the Government.

So far as my city is concerned, I must point out that the textile problem still remains unresolved. I had to go on an indefinite hunger strike. Thanks to the intervention of some friends, I had persuaded myself to end the fast. A formula was agreed upon that a committee would be set up and steps would be taken to revive as many mills as possible, and whenever it is not possible to revive the mills, a timebound programme for alternative employment will be provided. Two months' time was granted. Unfortunately, in these two months nothing has taken place. So, the textile problem of Ahmedabad remains where it was when I ended the fast, that is, on 15th February. I have been put in a situation where I might have to consider resumption of the struggle. But the Government of India can surely help in the problem of textiles.

First of all, the textile policy requires to be reviewed. The obstinate 'no' to take over is not justified. After all, if the NTC or the Gujarat State Textiles Corporation or the

State Corporations make cloth, lot of contribution to loss-making is made by the mismanagement or even corruption which has entered the public sector as much as it was in the private sector. Therefore, we can curb them and make the public sector more viable so that we may not have to shudder at the idea of taking over sick units. In any case, there are certain other areas where the Central Government can be helpful. A Committee set up by the Gujarat Government has recommended to the Central Government two things so far as the rehabilitation relief is concerned. One is that at the moment, rehabilitation relief in textile mills to the unemployed is granted by the Central Government only when the final liquidator is appointed, when the official liquidator is appointed that is, when it goes in finally for liquidation. We have requested the Government that as soon as the provisional liquidator is appointed in connection with a textile company, the rehabilitation relief should be made available to the workers.

At the moment, only eighteen months' wages are paid as rehabilitation relief to the workers. The Committee, which included the M.Ps., the Minister in-charge of Industries in Gujarat State and also the Textile Labour Association, recommended that instead of eighteen months wages paid to the workers, let there be thirty months' wages paid to the unemployed workers by way of rehabilitation relief, spread over five years, so that in five years the worker will get on an average fifty per cent of monthly wages. It will be a sort of relief to him. In five years he may be able to find an alternative employment. This is where the Central Government can surely be helpful to the textile problem. This year we have witnessed the closure of large number of factories. So, something should be done to arrest the process of closure. Let the lobby be unmasked. Let there be put more teeth in the Industrial Disputes Act so that the unscrupulous employers do not close down the units when it comes to the stage that it is not running in profit, after having reaped profit for several years from the textile units and other units, after having even siphoned off money from out of the profit drawn from

those textile mills, and not only that, after having illegally siphoned off money drawn from the banks also. Rs. 4,100 crores of our nationalised banks are drowned in the sick units. If the Finance Minister is kind enough to appoint a Commission on how the banks' money advanced to these industrial units has been used or misused, that will throw a great light on how the managements have been mismanaging the public funds drawn by them or advanced to them by the Government in order to modernise their units or in order to help the sick industries grow healthy. Instead of that, they are misusing or misapplying funds for their own ends. Therefore, there is a need to appoint a Commission and this is what I want to make as a special point. Let the Government appoint a Commission to go into the reasons of closure, how far the bad managements are responsible for this and what are the other causes, and especially, how far the funds derived from the profits of the units as also the banks' funds or public institutions' funds are applied or misapplied. That will be a Vivian Bose type of Commission. In order to go into this type of working in the private sector, it is necessary.

Public Sector is always made a subject matter of criticism, but the private sector is more guilty. They are misusing the funds. The only thing is that they have got friendly relations with the Press and other people. So, their misdeeds are not coming to light. Public Sector is a matter of easy access. So, anybody can come and criticise it.

About balance of payments, the Finance Minister has made a very good point, but I would still urge that there is a lot of scope for short-listing the importable items. We can do without luxuries. We should cut our coat according to the cloth. The people of our country will be very happy if they are asked to do without any import except the import of most essential items which are very necessary for industrial growth. Otherwise we can do without any imported luxurious items. Why don't we try to discipline our style of living so that imports are avoided as far as possible? I would also request the hon. Finance Minister to impress upon the Textile

Ministry and the Government in general to make effort in exploiting the export potential of textile. We have a lot of potential outside. Wherever we go outside the country, we find that the Indian textile goods are very much in demand. The only thing is, we have to orient our policies so as to fully exploit the export potential. That will give a prop to our industries here and also help reopening of many sick units and partly solve the problem of unemployment.

Sir, with these words, I again take this opportunity of congratulating the Finance Minister for his balanced budget. Sir, the Prime Minister's emphasis on anti-poverty programmes has very well been reflected in the budget. I only wish god-speed in implementation of this programme successfully and of course it is a bold effort so far as these programmes are concerned. The approach of our poverty alleviation programmes should be more effective and more forth-right and more meaningful so that in the coming months, the Parliament Members can go to the people with their better record of results.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Finance Bill of 1989. But, Sir, I am sorry to point out certain defects in our functioning. The National Commission on self-employed women has submitted its report about a year back. But on an enquiry through questions, I came to know that it is still under the consideration of the Government. On my further enquiry, I came to know that the report from different Ministries and the State Governments have not been received yet. I am sorry to say that recommendations of the different Ministries and the State Governments have not been received because it concerns women and indeed because it concerns women. Sir, I am very sorry to say that though the Prime Minister is trying his best to do much, as far as possible, to improve the condition of the women, the attitude of some of the Ministries and the State Governments is not at all helpful. What can be done under such circumstances? I can place a number of unhelpful attitudes before this august House. But, Sir, since the time is very limited, I do not

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want to go into the details and consume the time of the House.

Sir, I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister through you, that when he was the Minister of Planning, I had discussion with him regarding the opening of a Planning Cell for women under the auspices of the Planning Commission. I had a feeling that he had agreed with my suggestion. But he left the Planning Commission just after the discussion I had with him. I would like to emphasise that if a Cell for women is created in the Planning Commission where reports on the welfare of women from all Ministries and the State Governments can be received and a comprehensive report could be prepared by the Planning Commission so that the people of the country will know how much work is done by the Ministries and the Departments in different States. Sir, it is most necessary to take immediate steps to see that the Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 is given effect to and steps be taken against those institutions or persons who have not implemented it in letter and spirit. Sir, with great pain, I would like to point out that in many places the Equal Remuneration Act has not been implemented. I do not want to mention those places and organisations where it has not been implemented. But on a surprise check, it can be found out.

Sir, it is known to everybody that unless the conditions of villagers are improved, there cannot be any progress. With great pain I say that many villages are without drinking water. In my own constituency a number of villages do not have drinking water because in a certain portion of my constituency tubewells cannot be sunk in the villages. You will be surprised to know that only the other day during the recess I went to my constituency. When I was coming from one point to another point, the driver of that car in which I was travelling wanted to put some water in the radiator of the car, but over a long distance of more than 15-20 miles there is no water in any tubewell. That is the condition. So, what I say is that not only the

drinking water, leaving aside water for the farmers, many villages are without proper roads and without any primary school. Some minimum programme is to be taken up to improve the condition of each and every village. So, you please ensure that some minimum programme is introduced so that each village gets minimum facilities.

Sir, we do not have national water policy as yet. India is fortunate to have rivers and seas all round, but still we have not yet developed the irrigation programme for all agriculturists in the country. If in all places we can produce crops twice a year, the condition of people in the villages will improve.

Sir, there is allotment of money for adult education. In this connection, I may mention that I was an adult education worker during my school days. I would like to say that the Government allots money to different institutions and also to different States. I would like to suggest that all these institutions run by the State Governments or by private bodies must be inspected regularly.

Sir, I now come to the health centres. You know the condition of different dispensaries and hospitals. The horrible condition of hospitals in many of the metropolitan cities is known to all of us. I come from a city supposed to be a very big metropolitan city. But what is the condition in the hospitals? If you go there you will find that there is no difference between man and dog or any other animal so far as the treatment there is concerned. Even when there are beds in the emergency wards, they say 'no bed'. It is no use going to somebody else. I can tell you, Sir, from my own experience that last year when I had a serious accident, I went to one of the Government hospitals. I was examined there—I do not want to go into the details—and later on I was told that there was no bed available. But I was told by the Minister concerned afterwards that there were three beds. That is the condition there, that is the attitude of the people there. I don't blame the Ministry.

Sir, what is the attitude of the Depart-

ment of Health of West Bengal? If they treat people like us who are well known atleast in our State like this, what will happen to the ordinary people? There are no medicines in the villages in many of the dispensaries. I do not want to go into it, because, if I say so, you will say that it is State Government's business, you have nothing to do. But I would like to take this opportunity to inform you. Sir, another point is about family planning. Lot of money is spent, but what is the result? If you go to villages in any part of India, particularly in West Bengal, you will find in the villages a large number of small children, because the family planning programme is not properly executed. In this connection, I also like that this should be examined.

Sir, I now come to education. The creches are meant for the children of working mothers. We have started running creches for the last twenty years. It is gradually increasing, but it is far far behind the schedule, because half the population are women and 45% of those women are working. I know 50% are women. Out of that 45% are working and if they want to send their children to the creches, where are the creches? Apart from that, the teachers of creches must be trained properly. In some places they are trained, but not in all places. Unless the teachers are trained, the children in the creches cannot be properly trained because that is the grounding for our future generation. We should not forget that. I have seen creches which are run properly. Would you believe, Sir, that the primary school teachers come to these creches and ask for the children to be taken to their schools, because these children are properly trained and they become disciplined and good. Sir, that is why I say that we must lay great stress on creches and we must train our teachers properly.

Sir, only one sentence about the communal disturbances, which speak for themselves. Sir, there is a programme for creating awareness among women. I would say that it should be for both men and women. All men and women should be equally aware about the condition of the country, not only

about the laws, not only about the Acts, but also about what is needed to be a citizen of India.

SHRI H.M. PATEL (Sabarkantha): I would like, at the outset, to refer to this fact that the Demands for Grants of only three Ministries were fully discussed in this House and it would probably cover a fraction of the total budget because it covers the amount of expenditure on those three Ministries only. In what way can we really say that taxation is sought to be granted without representation. Or, is it with representation? There may have been unusual circumstances. Of course, every year the Demands for Grants of only a small number of Ministries are covered and some of the most important Ministries are left out. The time has come, it seems to me, when we should take up this question very seriously and consider how best we can really examine them and subject these Demands for Grants to a serious consideration by the representatives of the people. I understood you to say that sometime ago, you had yourself submitted certain suggestions and proposals. I hope that they will be considered very soon. I had also written some three years ago to the Speaker on this subject, when he said, "Yes, this is a matter which is under consideration." But at the same time, several years have already gone by even of this particular Lok Sabha and yet, nothing seems to have emerged. I hope that the Finance Ministry itself realises the seriousness of the situation. In fact, I would like to ask if the Finance Ministry's Demands for Grants have ever been subjected to scrutiny? Never. Why?

The Finance Ministry is now concerned with a number of executive matters also and therefore it is time that the Finance Ministry's Demands for Grants should also be considered.

Having said that, I would like to—although for various reasons it was not possible to speak on the Budget in the general discussion—refer to only one matter. And that is the way in which the imposition of 8 per cent surcharge was made. It was pat-

[Sh. H.M. Patel]

ently wrong and its constitutional validity, I am told by no less a person than Shri Palkiwala, is not free from doubt. But that apart, it virtually increases the tax by four per cent. Therefore, this was against the policy which the Finance Minister sometime ago had indicated lowering the taxes and not increasing. In fact, a great deal of credit was taken for such a policy. Also it was done in the wrong way, because, by the increase as a surcharge the State Governments do not get any share of it at all. Was it deliberate? Was it done with a view to depriving the State Governments of their fair share?

The other point is that the whole of the amount that you will get not only remains here at the Centre but you are going to use it for financing a rural employment programme. A rural employment programme by itself is a very desirable thing. You can finance it and you can give grants for the purpose as you are doing for various anti-poverty programmes. But by doing it now in the way you are establishing a danger and totally unethical convention. When you say that it is going to be linked, in an election year is it really a proper thing to do? It would mean that while there is no State financing of the General Elections, normally the surcharge will be used for financing in effect the ruling party at the next General Election.

I think, it is a very serious wrong convention that has been created. I hope this will be reconsidered seriously.

I am sorry to see that, no thought, has been given to the serious, most dangerous and potentially most explosive situation that faces that nation today. Non-plan expenditure, subsidies, administrative expenditure etc., amount to Rs. 54,347 crores in 1989-90 which far exceed the total revenue receipts which amount to Rs. 52,630 crores in 1989-90. The revenue receipts are expected to cover, to meet not only non-Plan expenditure but also to meet a significant, sizeable portion of Plan expenditure. Now so far as this Budget is concerned, the revenue re-

ceipts will not even cover the non-Plan expenditure, and the Whole Plan expenditure will be financed through deficit financing and borrowings. What is the situation of borrowings? The total outstanding liability both internal and external debts of the Government of India will be as high as Rs. 2.6 lakh crores, at the end of 1989-90. Interest payments of Rs. 17,000 crores have to be found in 1989-90 and that amount is equal to 77% of capital receipts. The interest payments are likely to rise to Rs. 24,000 crores in 1990-91. These are mind-boggling figures. Fiscal prudence demands a serious reduction of total expenditure, particularly non-Plan expenditure. Such gestures as you have made in this Budget for reducing expenditure such as freezing Defence expenditure will not suffice. You may well ask yourself why is revenue not rising fast enough? Tax evasion is one of the major reasons. There was a committee which was appointed in this connection. The Government sponsored report on Aspects of Black Money in India published in 1985 highlighted many telling illustrations to the effect that increasing public expenditure is a major source of black money generation. The leakages pervade all areas of expenditure, be they capital goods brought from abroad, civil work carried on in the country or the so-called poverty alleviation scheme. It is a fact that Government has quite rightly assigned large sums of money on anti-poverty programmes but, have you found out how much of those large sums have gone to those for whose benefit those programmes and sums were intended? The actual beneficiaries have been totally different people. In fact, it is astonishing that it is almost forgotten now that there is such a thing as black money although the quantum of black money is rising every year and today the figure is astonishing and dominates the economy.

The Government has invested something like Rs. 71,000 crores or more in commercial enterprises. And what return do you get from them? It is barely 3.4%, after interest and tax. If you exclude the oil sector, then the rest would be mostly in the red. Far from generating surpluses for the Budget,

they are a drain on it and yet, what is being done about it? What steps are you taking about it? Is it not time for you to seriously consider reducing this drain? That is where privatisation comes in. Don't you think that you can raise some resources that way? I think, the time has come for us to give serious thought to this situation. We need to act in this way and for that, we need to have the will to act. We need courage, first of all, to accept the facts of the fiscal situation which is serious. You are running fast into the debt trap. In 1992 you will be there unless you take the matter seriously and take serious steps to avoid that.

I do not wish to say anything more. I have said enough to warn you. As things stand today, we are living well beyond our means. If we continue to do that, we will lead this country into a serious fiscal mess.

[Translation]

SHRIZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. I agree with Shri Haroobhai Mehta and Shri Patel that we should find out a way through which the various demands for grants could be discussed in the House. Unfortunately the demands pertaining to three ministries could only be discussed this time and a number of issues could not be considered. The demands on which discussion could be held pertain to the Ministries of Energy, Agriculture and External Affairs. Shri Patel has rightly said that we could discuss only a part of the Budget and the major part of the Budget could not form part of our discussion.

This year, mostly the Opposition Members may be held responsible for this. These people created such a situation and started raising such issues which were not so significant and which have consumed all the time of the Budget debate. This is such a time when the Parliament members get an opportunity to express their opinion about different departments, to raise their problems, to elicit information and to give direction to the Ministries. But, we did not give any importance

to it and completely ignored all these important matters. As a result, no debate about various departments could take place in this august House. Although it has not been possible to discuss all the demand of all the departments every year, yet discussion regarding most of them had been possible. But this year even this could not be done. That is very unfortunate. I fully agree that there should be some provision and some way should be found out so that the Lok Sabha may exercise full control over the budget.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Deputy Speaker himself has also mentioned. While the hon. Finance Minister was making his statement about granting certain concessions, then you said that price-rise is one the increase. Today, the situation is such that the Government has not been able to control the price-rise. Every year, the prices start increasing before the presentation of the Budget. When the Budget is presented, taxes are levied and concessions are given, these the concessions do not reach the consumers and they have to bear more burden of the tax than what has been levied on a commodity. Thereafter, the same condition continues. It seems as if there is a difference between what is moved in the House, what is passed in the Budget and what the consumer has to pay in the market. There does not seem to be any control over the situation.

When I refer to the prices, I mean the market prices and not the wholesale prices. Your Ministry may satisfy itself on wholesale prices but there is a wide difference between the wholesale and the market prices. We know that while replying to the debate you will read out in the House the details pertaining to the wholesale prices supplied by the Government departments to prove that the prices are under control. But I am talking about the market prices. A commonman has nothing to do with the wholesale prices. That is a interest only of the businessmen. For the common man, it is only the market price and the ruling price which matters and the Government should take steps to control them.

[Sh. Zainul Basher]

14.00 hrs.

You are a good administrator and have good knowledge of the Ministry of Finance. I would like to request you to take strict action this year so that the ruling prices may be reduced. The concessions given by the Government do not reach the common man for example, if concession given on a television set, which is a means of entertainment for the common man does not reach him and it is sold at the same price, then on the one hand the Government suffer the revenue loss and on the other hand benefit intended to be given to the people did not reach them. Therefore, this is of no use at all.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say certain things about the other Ministries because as I said we could not discuss the demands of many ministries. I would be, therefore, utilizing this opportunity, to draw the attention of the Government about the miserable conditions of handloom weavers. Ever since the introduction of our new textile policy, the handloom weavers have been affected to the worst. All our cotton textile industries—whether powerloom or organised sector have been adversely affected. Today the condition of the handloom weavers is miserable. The prices of yarn are sky high and the finished goods are being sold at a very low price. The result is that today the handlooms are closing down in a large number and our traditional weavers have to work as labourers to sustain themselves. The Government should pay attention to this. The handicraft corporations in the States are responsible to supply yarn to the weavers at a low price and purchase the finished goods from them. Today the situation is that these corporations have stopped purchasing finished goods and the payment of the weavers of many months is outstanding against them and they are not prepared to pay. Their argument is that they have a huge stock of cloth—whether it is janata *dhoti* or other handloom cloth, and it is difficult to sell it, therefore they are not in position to make

payments. The condition of the weavers is very miserable.

The new Textile Policy has been welcomed by a number of hon. Members with the hope that it will help in improving the conditions of the weavers and handloom workers. However, their condition has only worsened. Similarly, synthetic yarn has been given much importance in the new Textile Policy. In our Import Policy more concessions have been given for synthetic yarn. As a result, handloom and cotton textile is suffering a great set back in comparison to synthetic yarn. A number of people are dependent on cotton textile, first of all the farmers and then the handloom workers, weavers, powerloom workers and the big mills in the organised sector. As Shri Harroobhai Mehta pointed out, all the mills in Ahmedabad are closed. Today all the big textile mills are getting closed and the funds meant for cotton textiles are being diverted to polyester yarn producing mills. The Government could not provide any benefit to the common man through the facilities given for the imports. Only 3-4 business houses have their monopoly in the trade and they are cornering all the benefits. A very big organised cotton textile sector, which was a major source of providing employment to the people since ancient times, in our country, is moving towards its ruination. Today not lakhs but crores of weavers, mill labourers, textile workers, powerloom operators are all moving in a direction where they will be ruined. Now the time has come to review the textile policy. We will have to review it and make such arrangements that will save the textile sector, whether it is handloom, powerloom or the organised sector. Besides, a large number of people dependent on it will also be saved. This needs utmost attention to be paid immediately.

Today, there is acute shortage of drinking water in the country. As the winter ends and the summer starts approaching, which ever area we tour in our constituency, we get the same complaint of shortage of drinking water. Drinking water supply is an important part of our 20 point programme. The Govern-

ment has provided funds for the purpose but they are inadequate. The Uttar Pradesh Government has requested for funds for installing 50 thousand hand pumps. The Government should grant the funds at the earliest. If the Government does not agree to this proposal, there will be a serious crisis because the population in those villages is increasing every year where there is acute shortage of drinking water. Ground water, level is going down because of the consumption of water for irrigational purposes, this also needs special attention to be paid.

We have not able to discuss education in the House. Today education in our country has got divided into two categories. First kind is the one which is given in those primary schools most of which are not housed in proper buildings and students have to sit under the shade of a tree or under open sky. On the other hand there is the public school education. The public schools are situated in big towns and hilly areas. Public schools have also been opened in some of the villages where students go to study in proper uniform. Their parents pay Rs. 70-100 to educate their children but what would be the fate of those whose poor parents can not afford to pay so much money. Today the condition of primary school education is beyond description. The hon. Finance Minister as well as the entire House is aware of it. The Government has opened Navodaya Schools to give admission to the intelligent and bright students but how many students can the Government admit in those schools. The Government has silenced those poor people by providing them a small facility so that 200-400, student may study there. But, the rest of the poor students are still getting education in the same way in these old primary schools...*(Interruptions)* Cannot we make improvements in the Primary School's system of education? Is it not possible to make arrangements for providing equal opportunities of education? I have been demanding for long in this august House that all schools should be upgraded to the standard of the Public Schools and if it is not possible to do so, the Public Schools should be done away with. Let there be uniform

system primary education. There should be no discrimination in that. The first principle of democracy should be to provide equal opportunities of education. I would like to draw your attention to this point.

Next, I would like to draw your attention towards Aligarh Muslim University. This university has been given minority character by the Government which has been appreciated by the whole country. Our present Minister of Finance was perhaps the Minister of Education then and he had played a very active role in the matter. However, the situation today is such that there has been no sitting of the Court of this University for the past one year and I think, it will not be arranged in near future as well. the democratic character as provided in University Act is being undermined and the vice Chancellor is functioning in a dictatorial manner. Representations have also been given many times in this connection and the Education Ministry has also been intimated but no solution has been found so far. What was the need of giving a minority character, a democratic character to the Aligarh Muslim University when the provisions of the Act and the different rules and regulations are being disregarded. I would like the hon. Minister to pay special attention in this direction so that the Aligarh Muslim University which has been provided a minority status and a democratic character functions accordingly.

I would now like to draw your attention towards the Gazipur Opium and Alkaloid Works factory. This factory is 100 years old. I have been demanding for its modernisation for a long time and the Ministry of Finance has also sentioned the required sum for it but no work relating to modernisation has been undertaken so far. You might be aware that the Department of Environment has filed a **case** against this factory and the court has given a verdict for its closure on the grounds that is effluence is polluting the river Ganga. I had also written a letter in this connection and the hon. Minister, Shri Panja and others have taken some action as well for which I would like to thank them. This opium factory has also developed such primary devices

[Sh. Zainul Basher]

which will prevent the effluence from polluting the Ganga but a permanent solution has not been found so far. As far as I remember the Finance Ministry had sanctioned Rs. 54 lakhs but despite that, modernisation work has not been undertaken. I would like that the hon. Minister should get the matter investigated and fix the responsibility in this regard. There is a talk that a conspiracy is being hatched to close down the factory and some people from the hon. Minister's Department are also involved in it. In case it is true, it will give rise to discontentment among the people of that area. This 100 year old factory is the only such factory which utilises the opium cultivated in that area. Therefore, the opium growers will suffer substantially in case of the closure of this factory.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill and hope that the hon. Minister will accord special attention to the issues which I have raised in my submission.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (JADAVPUR): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill, 1989 brought by the hon. Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for certain concessions that he has given in this Bill. One Telugu Desam member said in his speech that this is the election manifesto of Congress party. I want to remind this Member—though he is not here—that he should think over it. It is not the election manifesto. It is the people's manifesto. What is our election manifesto we will show it after some days. This election manifesto will be an extraordinary one. It will hurt the heart of their Chief Minister, Mr. N.T. Rama Rao. (*Interruptions*)

I agree with Shri Haroobhai Mehta and others that this is the first time we did not get any opportunity to discuss Defence, Industry, Human Resource and Home Grants because there was no time. But I think through this Finance Bill we can cover some of the

important points, of course, which are related to Finance Ministry.

We were expecting that through this Finance Bill at least our hon. Minister will give some relief to the middle class or lower middle class people by raising the Income-tax limit from Rs. 18000/- to Rs. 30,000/-. But we find no such relief has been extended through this Finance Bill. So many people come to us and request for raising the Income-tax limit as it is most important for the middle class people, Government employees and industrial workers. As such, I request the hon. Minister to raise the Income-tax limit from Rs. 18000/- to Rs. 30,000/-. It will help the common people and it will also enhance our image.

14.19 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARAI *in the Chair*]

As regards hike in prices I raised this issue last Friday in this august House and the Minister was kind enough to intervene in the subject. Government says there is no price rise whereas actually there is price rise. What is happening is that the price hike is varying in different parts of the country. In Tripura the price hike is different from that of West Bengal. Likewise is the case in other places also. There is no uniform price rise at any place. Now that becomes a problem for the common man who goes to purchase from some shops. He is charged one price at one shop and another price at another shop. Government should pay serious attention to this matter. There is Essential Commodities Act and other Acts but their implementation is very poor. If I want to know how many black-marketeers had been arrested during the last five years I cannot get the exact figure. I do not know how many black-marketeers have been arrested and I find there is no punishment awarded to them. If such a situation goes on then there will be no control over the businessmen and they will be raising the prices as per their sweat will. So, the Government should see that hike in prices is controlled.

Regarding the sick industries, you have said in your speech that you have given special concession to the sick industries. I am grateful to you that that. I would like to congratulate you on behalf of the working class. But I would like to request you to amend the Sick Industrial Provisions Act. You have set up BIFR in 1987. But what happened? We have registered the sick industries cases with BIFR. What are the activities of the BIFR? You will be surprised and astonished to know its activities. Instead of reviving the sick industries, they are now recommending for their liquidation. If this thing is going on, I do now know what will be the achievements of the BIFR. You can remember that last time, you were kind enough to call for a meeting with Mr. Keshav Mahendra the Proprietor of the Machinery Manufacturers Corporation of Calcutta, the Chairman of the IDBI and myself also. In that meeting, we have decided that workers will appeal to the BIFR to review this decision so as not to liquidate this company. What happened afterwards? Mr. Keshav Mahendra was also present in that meeting. He is fully responsible for these industries which are going to be sick. Sir, I am saying this with full authenticity. I am telling you he is absolutely guilty. If it is not true, you can punish me for which I will never mind. But what happened? Mr. Keshav Mahendra who is responsible for the industrial sick units, diversified all the funds from Calcutta units to Mysore units and when these units became sick, he ran away. He through his advocate has pleaded with the Bombay High Court for liquidation and yesterday, the Court has passed the order. What is the fate of the workers? 4000 workers are on the road. Some workers have even committed suicide. For how many days will you allow like this? These industrialists and capitalists are now raising their hands through these financial institutions. The IDBI, IFC, IRDB and also the management are responsible for this. When a capitalist is going to close down the industry, nobody is taking action against the capitalist. Even the Government is not blacklisting them. But the Government is going to give maximum money to those capitalists and industrialists. And when the workers are on the road, nobody is

there to look after the interest of the workers. As a Member of Parliament, I tried to meet Mr. Vengal Rao so many times. Yes. He is an in effective Minister. I met him so many times. He assured me that he will now allow to liquidate this company. This is on record. After that, due to their negligence, the Bombay High Court has passed the order. I would like you to recall this. Please re-open this company and help the workers. Otherwise, I will not be able to continue as a Member of Parliament. If I cannot help the workers, I have no right to continue as a Member in this House. I request you to look into this case and try to expedite the matter with Mr. Keshav Mahendra. Either he should amalgamate this with MMC or the Government should take over this unit. There should be some solution. I know that according to the Government industrial policy, it is not going to take over the sick industries. I do appreciate it. But in some cases, Government should change this industrial policy for the benefit of the workers. Consider Metal Box Company. Everybody knows this name. It is one of the most glamorous companies of the country. What happened is that we have registered this case last year with BIFR. The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has become the Board for Industrial and Financial liquidation. They are only recommending for liquidation. It is a matter of shame. Yesterday I went to attend a meeting of the BIFR. Sir, do you know the proposal of BIRF? They said that some entrepreneur has come and they have given some proposal that out of 6800 workers, 2600 workers will be retrenched. And then they will reopen this industry.

You have already declared some rehabilitation package for the sick industries. I request you to kindly have this matter expedited through BIFR so that they can avail of this opportunity and they do not retrench these workers. If there is any communication gap, they may not implement this. This mental company must open immediately.

Then, I have mentioned several times about the unemployment problem. This is one of the burning problem of our country.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

Government has already given the slogan of *Bakari Hatao*. In the Budget speech, you have announced Nehru Yojna Programme for the unemployed youth. In our country, the number of unemployed educated youth is three crores. I do not know what is the actual number of uneducated youth. The employment ratio is very poor. The women employment ratio is only 2 per cent. That is the situation. You must do something immediately so that we can solve the problem. Otherwise, the youths are likely to go astray and get frustrated.

Further, I have raised several times the question of abolition of the fee required to be paid in the form of postal orders by the unemployed youth while sending their applications for various jobs. For scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, you have already abolished this fee, but not for the general category candidates. If you agree to this request, at least the unemployed youths can apply for the various jobs without any financial burden.

Then, a word about the activities of the nationalised banks. In my constituency, the State Bank of India have opened two branches. They invited all the CPI members, but they did not invite me. It is very surprising. All the bank officers belonged to a particular union. I, think, there are some guidelines from the Government in this respect. When these branches were opened in my constituency, they should have invited the local Member of Parliament, irrespective of the party he or she may belong to. I want to bring it on record that though the two branches have been opened in Pailan Bishnupur in South 24 Parganas and Kabardanga in South 24 Praganas, within my constituency, I was not invited to the inauguration of these two branches. This should not be allowed to happen.

Then, I want to make one point about DRI, differential rate of interest. If a loan of Rs. 5000 is advanced to one person, he pays 12 per cent interest, while in the case of

another man, it is 4 per cent, though both the beneficiaries may come under the same category. There is some discrimination in this matter. I would request that through this scheme, there should be only one uniform rate of interest, that is 4 per cent for the poor people without any discrimination.

Sir, I would like to request you that the pending projects like the Haldia Petrochemical Project and the Salboni Mint Project which are pending with the Finance Ministry should be cleared.

In my State there was a drought and there is a scarcity of water. People are not getting even drinking water. The Central Government should look into this problem seriously so that the people there could feel that the Central Government is behind them.

In the end, I would like to say that the Machinery Manufacture Corporation and the Metal Box unit should be given highest priority. I met the Prime Minister today and he told me that he will do something in this regard. I would like to request you to please amalgamate this company with MMC; otherwise, I cannot say what step I will have to take to fulfil the workers demand. You please guide us and advise us as to how the workers should be helped so that they may not starve.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Madam, Chairperson, first of all, I must partly repeat what I wanted to say yesterday. We have not discussed demands of most of the Ministries. I had noticed last year that some of the very important Ministries had been left out. When you start compromising, then you come to a situation when you do not discuss the demands for the Ministries of Home, Defence, Human Resource Development and the host of Ministries. In fact, yesterday I had suggested that the discussion on the External Affairs could be stopped and instead we could discuss the demands for the Ministry of Human Resource Development, because sometimes I feel that education is very basic to the development. It is very painful to note that we are discussing the most important Bill called the Finance

Bill, which covers all the demands, without expressing the aspirations and difficulties of the people.

I cannot enlighten a veteran, seasoned and a very experienced Minister that we have in Mr. Chavan, but I want to raise the basic question and some solution has to be found out. How do you discuss these demands? At least I am blank because I have not studied and also not expressed myself. We do not take any lesson from what happens in the world.

Hon. Speaker had suggested in 1985 that there should be Budget Committees and the then Parliamentary Affairs Minister had come forward with an assurance that the Budget Committees would be instituted. Many parliaments of the world have done that. These committees can produce the report and at least those reports we can understand and discuss. But we have not done that. I want to remind the august House as to what happened in the House of Commons. Our basic question is that is time. I was told that so many issues were brought before this august House and we wasted the time. So far as this Session is concerned, this is basically a Budget Session but the Budgetary demands have not been discussed. So, I would say, why should we close at 6 o'clock. We can run the House till late in the night. This is not unique for this Parliament. The House of Commons has done it. The usual time of the House of commons is much more than that of our Parliament. It starts at 2.00 o'clock and closes at 10.00 P.M. in the night and sometimes they sit till the midnight. I would like to quote from a very important document. It says:

"The House of Common meets at 2.00 and its sitting normally goes on until 10.00 P.M. and often up to midnight."

Therefore, two things can be done; either we can extend the time of the House or we can extend the time of the Session. Whatever it is, we should have discussed the demands for the ministries of Defence, Home Affairs

and at least the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Madam, you have been the Speaker yourself. Our Hon. Speaker also wants that the Budget committees should be there and the Budget should be discussed. We should learn a lesson from what happened in Europe and in many other parliaments. I want to share the latest development in the House of Commons in this regard. You may be knowing much more than myself but I want to share my study in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Soz, you please come to the point because the time is limited.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Madam, I will come to the point but this is very important information and it should go on record. I don't say that I can enlighten the House but I am sharing my experience. The point is that we have to form committees. In Britain there are so many committees like the parliamentary committees that we have. What they did in 1979:

"Significant developments have taken place in Britain. (Our Parliamentary democracy is very much akin to Britain that is why I am giving you the example) 14 new Committees were established in 1979 in addition to the existing 11 committees like the Public Accounts Committee. These committees are designed to oversee the principal Government departments and the semi-public bodies associated with them and make ministers accountable to Parliament."

Here, Madam, Chairperson I would like to invite your attention to the fact that they make Ministers and other civil servants fully accountable to Parliament. Now, nobody is accountable to this Parliament and to the Lok Sabha.

I would like to raise a basic question and that is what is the principle behind the Constitutional provision that the Money Bill

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

will come only in the Lok Sabha. Why should Money Bill come only in the Lok Sabha? It is because this is the House of the People. It is because that we represent the people at the grassroot level. We know their aspirations. We know their difficulties. Still, we are not being allowed to express their difficulties. How do we then put our thumb on these Demands and just say 'Yes'? Of course, these demands will be passed. But we are going against the very basic principle of representing the people in the Lok Sabha.

Madam, now you want that I should come to the point. These are basic things. We are eroding the functioning of the Lok Sabha. We are eroding the prestige of the Lok Sabha. This is people's House. Their demands are not being voiced at all.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): That is what your friends were doing.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: No. They also raised some national issues. Because of that some time was wasted. But you find a solution. I was prepared to sit for the whole night. We must do that. Why not?

Madam, Shri Zainul Basher was just now speaking here. I was very much interested to tell you something about the Ministry of Human Resource Development. How money is wasted at the university level? How research which is not relevant to the society is being conducted? I would also raise a question regarding Aligarh Muslim University where the Vice-Chancellor—I do not know whether Mr. Chavan will communicate it to Shri Shiv Shanker or not—is running it according to his whims. He has not convened the Court. All MPs have exercised their viewpoints on this issue. We are going to meet the Minister, tomorrow. The point is that the Court is not meeting. Even the representatives who have been chosen by

this Parliament for meeting in the Court have not been allowed to meet. This is a high-handedness of the vice-Chancellor. Where do you speak these things, if we do not speak in the Lok Sabha? These things will happen, if the demands are Guillotined. I know Mr. Chavan. When he was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, he never wanted that the Demands should be Guillotined. He must not be feeling happy, if we Guillotine these Demands. You will not know what has happened. You will not know what we had to talk. How can you enlighten the Minister for Human Resource Development?

Madam, what has happened over a period of time is that even the Demands for Ministry of Defence are not being discussed. That is the tragedy. So, in future the Finance Minister must come forward in consultation with the hon. Speaker and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for getting a Government proposal for the constitution of the Budget Committees.

As the time is very short, now I want to make some important points about my own State and also about other things. Firstly, I agree with Kumari Mamata Banerjee when she suggested that the Income Tax limit should be raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 30,000. You know about the fixed income group. There are people who are running their own business. They know the tricks of evading taxes. But what can a Government servant do?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Even Rs. 25,000 is okay.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: No. It should go up to Rs. 30,000. You must draw a balanced Budget. The hon. Finance Minister knows that the fixed income groups cannot evade tax. They pay the tax. Sometimes *Lakhpati* people don't pay tax because they know the tricks of evading tax. So, that limit should be raised to Rs. 30,000.

Then, I want to say a word about Inflation. I want—when the hon. Minister rises to reply to this debate, which may be com-

pleted tomorrow or the day after, I do not know—that he must kindly inform us as to how does he want to control inflation in this country. The index of prices of articles of mass consumption is much better known to the hon. Finance Minister. The prices have been rising. I will give you one example of meat because I am a non-vegetarian. I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Finance Minister that over the last eight months, the price of mutton has been rising by at least Rs. 2/- per kg. per month. I am prepared to show him the rate list of the last eight months. If it is Rs. 40/- per kg. today, then you can calculate what would be the rate eight months back. I can predict, that every month, there will be increase of Rs. 2/- per kg. It is a protein. For those people who are non-vegetarians, mutton is an essential item.

Similarly, take the example of Cereals and Vegetables. The prices of these items are rising and incomes in the pockets of people are not commensurate with the increase in prices. Therefore, I want the hon. Finance Minister's reaction to the market situation. It is because I say that the prices of articles of mass consumption have been increasing. Whatever may be official figure, that is only theoretical in nature. But on ground, the prices of articles of mass consumption are increasing. So, there should be some solution on the inflationary spiral.

Then, Madam, I want to say a word about banks. Kumari Mamata Banerjee referred to banks. I will not just refer to certain Banks as to what they are doing. I will be referring to the situation evailing in the banks throughout the country. The banks are not answerable at all. I raised a question three years ago. Why do not the Public Undertakings Committee look into the functioning of the Banks? The Chairmen of the Banks have become Lords in their chairs. As long as they get into those chairs, they can approach the politicians for support. In fact, they are doing it. Once they get into those chairs, they don't accept any proposal which may be genuine either from the MP from the Minister. I have explained to Mr. Faleiro as to how a bank officer hurled in the air his assurance to me

regarding a bank premises in Srinagar. They do not care. Because they are not answerable. I raised a question about judiciary. It is also answerable to Parliament. We are people who make laws. So, fraudulent practises are going on in the banks and the banks are not answerable to anybody in the country neither to the Parliament nor outside the Parliament to the Minister or for that matter not even to anybody else. Once they become the Chairmen and Managing Directors, they become laws unto themselves.

So, the banks have to be brought under the purview of a Parliamentary Committee and that Committee could be a Committee on Public Undertakings.

The States deserve some consideration. I think, the hon. Finance Minister should consider about it. I will not take time of the House about it because Mr. Patel and so many members have already explained to you. I will give a broader picture of this. I want the Centre to be strong, as the Sarkaria Commission has said. But even the Sarkaria Commission has said that there should be financial devolution because you cannot have a strong Centre unless you have strong States also. I know the taxes are being collected by the Centre; even the surcharge is also being collected by the Centre; this will leave lesser and lesser amount of money with the States. So far as financial devolution is concerned, the hon. Finance Minister may not find time to discuss in this time but when he has time he may kindly consider how to strengthen the financial position of the States.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Gunter): How?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: He can find out a solution to the problem. The States are not happy because they want more and more money. It is not only this parley we will have with the Planning Commission and we will come with a begging bowl; there should be a permanent source of strength to them; that should be provided permanently. Jammu & Kashmir State has not received a proper share from the financial allocation for the overall development. Four years ago, I put a

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

question. What is the total investment in the public sector industry and what is the share of the Jammu & Kashmir State? The answer was that it was 0.07 per cent. The total investment in the public sector industry was Rs. 30,000 crores and our share was 0.07 per cent. The HMT unit was also getting in a bad shape, but on my suggestion, Mr. Venegal Rao tried to revive it. It goes to his credit. He is a man of action. He removed the General Manager and put it on the sound foundation; it is working well. But don't we deserve more funding for the development of the State? We have raised this issue but nobody has gone deeper into it.

There is no money for electricity and we have cuts for four days during winter. The life was totally dislocated. Himachal Pradesh is far better than the Jammu & Kashmir State economically. We do not grudge for that. I raised a question about it. For Himachal Pradesh, you give 90 per cent as grant and 10 per cent as loan while for Jammu & Kashmir 70 per cent as loan and 30 per cent as grant. We have been convincing the Finance Ministry about it. I could raise many more issues regarding Jammu & Kashmir State.

We have tourism sector which should be developed; we have handicrafts. For the overall development of Jammu & Kashmir State, we deserve a very good deal. In far-flung areas, in Ladakh, in Jammu, in Benny and other areas, we have difficulties about road transportation. There we have lot of tension.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants which are covered by the Finance Bill. But I make a strong appeal before the hon. Finance Minister that he must understand and appreciate the demands that I have put forward before him.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk):
Madam Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the

Finance Bill.

Madam, the hon. Minister of Finance has presented a very commendable Budget and it should be said that its thrust is towards the eradication of unemployment which is welcome.

Madam, the hon. Minister of Finance has given certain exemptions and concession. I would like to congratulate him in this regard and hope that the benefit of these concession will reach to the people of the country.

The correct Budget is a pro-poor Budget and provisions have been made for all those areas which are backward whether it is a class of people or a state. In this context, I could like to submit about by own state in partlular.

The severe drought situation which prevailed last year was perhaps unprecedented in the century. The condition of Rajasthan was miserable and the people had to face extreme hardships. However, I and the people of my state are grateful to hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi for providing special assistance on account of which we were able to tackle the situation and the people did not have to suffer any special calamity. Although there was large scale loss of cattle heads, there was no loss of human life and we are for ever grateful to the Central Government for providing relief assistance to tackle this crisis. But when there are such calamities, however big efforts we may make, the impact remain for a long time. The impact is still felt in Rajasthan and the people of the State are struggling against it even today.

There were good rains last year but were not adequate to make good the deficit of the previous year. The production of foodgrains is still inadequate but there has been a record production of oilseeds. I think that the production of oilseeds in Rajasthan has been unprecedented. But I would like to inform the hon. Minister that there is acute shortage of foodgrains in the State. The State Government should remain prepared

to meet the crisis and the Central Government should provide necessary assistance in this regard.

We are having scanty rainfall in Rajasthan for the last 4 years with the result that tanks and wells have dried up. The underground water has also gone to deeper levels. Ground water is being ceaselessly drawn out but it is not being replenished in the same measure. In every village there is acute shortage of drinking water. The problem of water specially for the cattle is grave. In this connection, Rajasthan Government has sent a contingency plan to the Central Government and has requested for a minimum amount of Rs. 10 crores. The Central Government should provide this amount to the State immediately otherwise the State will have to face serious crisis of drinking water.

I would also like to state that in addition to supplying drinking water for human consumption, arrangements should be made for providing water to cattle as well. If small water tanks for the cattle are not constructed, it will not be possible to solve the water crisis which has affected the cattle in this state. Therefore, small tanks and deep wells should be constructed in the villages in order to save the cattle wealth of the state.

The drinking water crisis in Rajasthan is not merely an year old problem but it is a permanent feature of the State. However, the state Government is taking several measures with the assistance of the Centre. Rajasthan Government had made a proposal for the Bisalpur dam project which will definitely solve the drinking water crisis prevailing in the areas of Ajmer, Kekra, Beawar and Nasirabad.

But at the same time I would like to bring to your notice a very significant point. It is proposed to supply water for irrigation purposes in addition to drinking water to other tehsils of Tonk district from the Bisalpur dam. But only 23 villages in Deoli tehsil have been shown under irrigated area and the remaining villages have been left unirrigated as their level is higher. It is an injustice to Deoli

tehsil, because even now drinking water to Ajmer is being provided from Banas river only. Due to this, water level of the river flowing in Deoli tehsil has gone down. Even today Deoli is suffering because of Ajmer. It is by no means justified if Deoli tehsil remains deprived of water even after the construction of Bisalpur dam. I, therefore, request that the area may be got surveyed agains and irrigation facilities provided to remained villages which have not been covered by lift irrigation. With the construction of Bisalpur dam, 22 villages will be submerged under water and as a result thereof the farmers will have to move from that area. I request that the people who may be displaced should be provided alternative land. They should also be rehabilitated. they may be provided with residential accommodation and some employment so that they may not roam about in search of the same.

I will fail in discharging my duty if I do not make one submission to the hon. Minister of Finance. The Banas river flows in a 40 mile area in Tonk district and the farmers of the area grow melon, cucumber, tomato, onion and water melon along the river side. This year these crops were affected by diseases due to shortage of water resulting in losses of crores of rupees to the farmers. The farmers have reached the stage of starvation. Had pesticides been provided to the farmers on time, the present situation would not have arisen. You have stopped manufacturing of pesticides whereas their manufacture and distribution is very necessary. I request you to give compensation to these farmers and arrange some occupation for them so that they may earn their livelihood and save themselves from starvation.

The hon. Minister of Finance has presented a nice Budget this year which consists of a lot of good things. For a long time I have been feeling on thing. There are certain ugly practices being followed in our country. It is not at all good that night's oil of some body is carried by some other person on his head. You will not find such practice in any other part of the world. I want that this practice should be done away with.

[Sh. Banwari Lal Bairwa]

The Government in Rajasthan has been facing financial crisis due to drought situation in the State. Last year arrangements were made to dig wells under R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P. But 32000 wells remain incomplete. The Government of Rajasthan has placed a demand of Rs. 115 crores for this purpose. If the demand is not met the wells will become useless. If the Central Government sanctions this amount, the poor people, the Adivasis and Harijans could be benefited. Otherwise, the money which has already been spent on this work will go waste. The entire labour will go waste. These people will get the benefits of this scheme only when the financial assistance reaches the State. Apart from this, financial assistance had also been provided last year to construct houses for Harijans and Adivasis. The houses remain incomplete and remain unused. The Central Government had given this money under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. It is requested that more funds may be provided in order to complete these houses. The Government of Rajasthan has perhaps, sent a demand for this and I request you to kindly sanction the amount asked for therein.

15.00 hrs.

With these words I express my gratitude to the hon. Minister of Finance for presenting such a nice Budget. I welcome the Finance Bill.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Madam Chairman, I support the Finance Bill, which has been presented in the House today. However, I think it necessary to submit a few points in this regard.

A lot of concessions have been given. But I do not think that despite all these concession, there will be any impact on the price situations. We had a discussion in the House quite recently and arrived at a conclusion that the whole-sale prices are not increasing, consumer prices are not increasing but one has to see reality in the market. It is not a question of theory. We can just

please the people through jugglery of figures. You go to market and see for yourself, how rapidly the prices are rising. It has become very difficult for a common man to make both ends meet. You may say anything you like, but people will look at the facts. The people go out to purchase various items and pay 4 times price. The hon. Minister of Finance is making good efforts in this regard. A couple of days before, he had said that deficit financing would be controlled. He had also given indications that fiscal monitoring measures are being adopted. Shri Chauhan enjoys the reputation of a strong administrator and I am hopeful that he will be able to curb the trend of rise in prices.

So far as the Government expenditure is concerned, it was said that efforts were being made to control Government expenditure. But he does not, perhaps, know that a lot of wasteful expenditure is being incurred. I had said this thing earlier also and am repeating the same thing now. Telephones have been provided at the residences of the all officers of the level of Secretary. Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary. I shall give a small example. All of them have provided with S.T.D. facility. Today one can have telephone talks in any part of the world from Delhi by availing S.T.D. I say with full responsibility that the monthly telephone bill of an officer drawing a salary of Rs. 3000 only comes to Rs. 50,000, Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 30,000. But there is none to check it. Who pays this money. It is you and I who pay the money. When I raised this point during the last session also and I was asked to report if any such cases come to my notice. There is nothing to report. I am also not a police officer. I am telling you that this type of things are happening everywhere. You disconnect the S.T.D. and ask the officers to book lightning calls when they want to do trunk call and see how much money would be saved. To-day, Government money is being misused indiscreetly. Similarly, wasteful expenditure is being incurred under other heads like stationery and transport etc. It could have been understood if the money is spent on development purposes. But money is being spent indiscreetly. As a Finance

Minister, you have to enforce strict discipline in so far as the Government expenditure is concerned. It does not matter if somebody, some bureaucrat or some Minister is displeased by your action. If you do not do so, we will face a horrible future. A few days back the Finance Minister had stated that a state of recession is likely to occur in India. People who are conversant with problems of economics know that this recession is thousand times more dangerous than price rise. The process has already started. The economist of the world have forecast the situation which is likely to occur very soon. On the one hand the industries will become sick and stagnant and on the other hand inflation will rise. The situation will go out of control at that time. Now you can control it. But once the stagnation gains momentum you will not be in a position to control it. I am not concerned so much about the centre, but I am much worried about the States. You look at the States, they are having their own ways. We console ourselves that we released crores of rupees to the States under 20 Point programme, R.L.E.G.P., N.R.E.P. or the I.R.D.P. and expect that everything will be all right. But in the name of these programmes people misappropriate the money. The politicians, bureaucrats, engineers and contractors swindle that money. I am giving you a very small instance. Under the 20 point programme it has been provided in our State that 25 per cent of the money will be spent on social forestry. Perhaps the same practice is followed in other States also. But in reality even two per cent is not being spent. The forest officers swindle the entire money.

The Forest Officers swindle most of the funds meant for reviews schemes. But no audit takes place. No Government have paid any attention to this aspect. Similarly, there are many other measures also, which can be taken. We feel while sitting here that all is well but in reality the situation is not satisfactory. There should be proper monitoring system for this purpose.

The hon. Minister has referred to export. It is a matter of great pleasure that our export has increased but the other thing

pointed out by him is also equally important. Many important companies working in the Corporate sector have not been able to increase their export to the desired extent. If it is so, the Government should review the situation. It is high time to take strict action. Very few countries give such incentives to encourage export as those given in our country. In spite of all this, the medium and small size industries have been able to increase their export while the big companies have not. What is the cause behind it? If we discuss exports, it would take much time. They cannot match the international standard. Their export items are inferior to their specimen, which brings a bad name to the nation. Still there is large scope of increasing export. We are lucky that there has been a rich harvest and we are in a position to export foodgrains. There is great possibility of this export in Asia itself. If attention is paid towards this aspect, we can export the foodgrains within the Asian countries, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has done a commendable work by constitution an independent Ministry for food processing. There is every possibility of exporting the processed food all over the world. The Government should consider this matter seriously.

I would like to lay emphasise on one thing more that maximum attention should be paid towards generation of employment opportunities. It is good that a proposal has been made in the current Budget to implement Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I would request the Government that instead of implementing the scheme in a few selected districts it should be implemented all over the country by mobilising more resources for this purpose. Nehru Rozgar Yojana must be implemented in all the districts of the country, for, it would not be possible to identify extremely backward districts. Every Member of Parliament would plead for his own district and those who fail to bring this scheme to their district, would lose their popularity. It is, therefore, necessary that this scheme should be implemented all over the country at the same time.

I would like to say one thing more before

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

I conclude. You must have observed that the prices of paper are rising high and many booksellers and newspaper publishers have protested against this. On the other side paper factories are suffering heavy loss. I feel that there is something wrong in our planning. If the prices continue to rise with this speed, it would lead to further illiteracy in the long run.

The most important thing I want to assert is that maximum attention should be paid to control population. Otherwise the entire planning, budgeting and the whole efforts of the Government would prove unsuccessful. At present we are not feeling the urgency. But one day we would realise that population explosion causes negation to growth in production. Family Planning education, too, is not provided in satisfactory manner. Television advertisements are so obscene that one cannot look at them while sitting with the family member. Such advertisements should be telecast late in the night only. The Government will have to convince the people that they cannot lead a prosperous life unless they adopt family planning. I had gone to China. The Chinese Government have adopted the method of incentives and dis-incentives to control the population. For instance, if a person submits an affidavit stating that he has one child and he would not have any more child in future, he gets five increments but if it is detected that he has more children afterwards, he is liable to lose ten increments. You can also check the population explosion by adopting the method of incentives and dis-incentives.

In the end, I would like to submit one thing more. My constituency in Bihar was hit by a severe earthquake but the Central Government did not provide any financial assistance to the affected people. I would make a humble request to you to pay attention towards this. The affected people had to live in the open in winter and are still living in the same conditions in scorching heat. When the Central team was sent to survey the situation, Government employees were on

strike. I would urge the Government to send a Central team again to assess the actual loss and provide financial aid to the victims of earthquake in Bihar.

In the end, I would congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance that he has presented very good budget and Finance Bill. My only submission is that prices should be controlled by introducing strong measures.

[English]

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim): Sir, I oppose the Finance Bill, 1989, specially Clause 26—Extension of Direct Tax Laws, that is, (i) Income-tax Act, 1961, (2) the Wealth Tax Act of 1957, and (3) the Gift Tax Act of 1958, to the State of Sikkim. This has been done in violation of the agreement by which Sikkim became a part of India. The political agreement embodied in Article 371F of the Constitution guaranteed protection to the institutions existing in Sikkim such as the Sikkim Legislative Assembly, the judiciary system in Sikkim and also continuance of the laws in force in the territory of Sikkim till they are repealed by competent Legislature or competent authority. This was done and incorporated in the Constitution to maintain the special status of Sikkim or the distinct identity of the Sikkimese people. It is the moral duty or responsibility of the Government of India to see that the people of Sikkim come into the mainstream and feel at home and become proud Indian citizens rather than pushing them over the wall by encroaching upon and eroding the provisions under Article 371F of the Constitution of India.

The people of Sikkim who were ruled by an autocrat ruler were agitated against the ruler and opted for democracy and subsequently merged with India. They had very high hopes and aspirations when they merged into India, but today they are now a disillusioned lot because whatever rights they were enjoying even during the rule of Chogyal were taken away, as for example, the seat reservation for all ethnic group—this demand has been gathering dust in the

offices at the Centre for more than 10 years. On top of that now these tax laws which are being extended without consulting or taking into confidence the competent authority i.e., the democratically elected Government of Sikkim.

Madam, the Income Tax Manual, 1948, in force in Sikkim has been found to be an existing base for recovery and realisation of revenues by way of income tax to the State of Sikkim which stood at present at Rs. 3.5 crores and is likely to be extended to Rs. 7 crores per annum.

By the extension and enforcement of the Income Tax Act 1961, the right of the State of Sikkim is lost and the law in force in Sikkim will become nugatory and thereby the constitutional guarantees which were embodied in Article 371F of the Constitution of India are violated.

It is noted that by introduction of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the Government of Sikkim will be deprived of its financial resources of revenues whereas the Government of India will not get any substantial financial gain.

Sir, if we speak of the economy of the State of Sikkim, it is a fragile economy. We are thankful to the Government of India for the generous grant extended to Sikkim which has the highest per capita expenditure in the country, but no effort has been made to establish any income generating schemes or projects either in public or private sector since the merger of Sikkim into India. Income is mainly agro based. Income generated thus is mostly invested in housing sector in urban areas which you may feel taxable. But you cannot call it a clever way to dodge tax payment. There is no other earning and investment avenues are not wide. No industry worth the name is set up. Income-tax was an incentive for investment for medium and small industries to come, which would provide employment to local people. But with the extension of these taxes the few industries which are running will also go away from the State.

Merger of Sikkim saw tremendous changes—unplanned growth and unrestricted expansion. In fact, socio-political system should have been carefully nursed to meet the challenges of the situation. In this environment, the carpet baggers move with their inducements to the simple, shy and poor people which seem to have threatened to completely change the very fibre of life in the simple society. A few cunning people reap benefit out of this situation.

Now the question arises, should these local people be penalised for lack of political, administrative, legal and social foresight? Should these local people be penalised or punished for such expropriations when the exploiters seem to scot free. It is true that there are loopholes in the laws in the case of both the Excise Act and the income-tax law. But these are not because of the fault of the local people. The givers of the Constitution should have envisaged the problems in 1975 itself.

Gift tax may be levied. Transfer of money may be rigidly controlled, if not banned. But the entire innocent people should not be punished by such extreme measures for the sins or crimes of a few culprits. 'Allen Camuses'—The Outsider—is applied absolutely here. The poor Sikkimese does not know what for he is being punished. The law is alien to him. So, against the notification, the Council of Ministers of the State of Sikkim and the public of Sikkim have demonstrated effective protests by resorting to total *bandh* of the State of Sikkim on the 2nd and 3rd January, 1989 and 17th to 19th of April, 1989. Every section of the people of Sikkim was opposed and is opposing the denial of the rights of the State of Sikkim to continue its own laws including the Income-tax Manual, 1948. The Legislative Assembly held its urgent session on 21st April, 1989 opposing the extension of the Direct tax laws.

More than 300 people came down to Delhi to stage a *dharna* at the Boat Club to register their opposition to the extension of these tax laws. I would like to thank the Prime Minister that at his instance, the ruling Party

[Smt. D.K. Bhandari]

of Sikkim, namely Sikkim Sangarsh Parishad had withdrawn their agitation as the Prime Minister had accepted the proposal forwarded by the State Government to constitute a committee to examine this issue.

Since the matter is under consideration of the Prime Minister and since he has assured the Chief Minister of Sikkim that a Committee will be constituted to examine the issue of extension of the Direct tax laws to Sikkim, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that consideration of clause 26 of the Finance Bill be deferred till such time as the Central Tax Panel on Sikkim will submit the report and not to adopt this clause, as it is today.

[*Translation*]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL VYAS (Bhilwara): I rise to support the Finance Bill of 1989. I welcome the concessions announced by the hon. Minister of Finance in his speech with the special reference to the exemption of excise duty on black and white T.V. sets. Similarly some concession has also been given in case of colour T.V. sets. I would like to make a special mention about of two-wheelers. Two wheelers are used mostly by Class III, Class IV employees and people of middle class. The tax levied on them would hit common man. Partial relaxation in the tax amount will not be helpful. If excise duty on two wheelers is totally exempted, the Government employees and common man would feel great relief. It is very necessary. Similarly the duty exemption on plastic articles is also a welcome step and we are grateful for many other facilities provided by the Government. The proposals for increasing foreign exchange deposit and other resources and to control deficit financing are welcome steps. It is written in the 34th clause of the Memorandum.

[*English*]

"Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Expenditure Tax Act, tax is chargeable at the

rate of 10% on any chargeable expenditure incurred in a hotel to which the Act applies to discourage conspicuous consumption, it is proposed to enhance the rate of such tax from 10% to 20%.

[*Translation*]

The Government have taken a commendable step. My assertion is that the tax levied on hotel industry has been increased from 10 to 20%. Similar policy should be adopted towards Chairmen and the Managing Directors of Public Sector Industries who lead much more luxurious life even than the Minister of Finance in the Government of India. So tax should be levied on their expenses in order to get the detailed information about the expenditure of Public Sector industries incurred on luxuries of life. Levying tax on all those luxuries would enable the Government to know, how they spend lavishly and how they made our industries uneconomical. Similarly Private Sector industries should also be controlled. All the expenses on the luxurious life of big industrialists are borne by the industries. They show fictitious accounts of their expenditure in the name of their companies and thus evade taxes. So attention should be paid towards them so that they may not be able to evade taxes and the Government may get more revenue. I had given a suggestion last year too and you have obliged by reducing 5% tax on the income between rupees 18 to 25 thousand. You have not paid full attention towards this. You said that the amount was increased from eight thousand to twelve thousand and then fifteen thousand and at present it is eighteen thousand. In reality the value of money has decreased many times since then. Last year also, I had requested to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 25 thousand. It would provide a considerable relief to the class III and class IV employees and people of middle class who have big families to support and thus the economic condition of the country would further improve. The reduction in tax would subsequently increase the revenue. Big industrialists who are forced to pay surcharge—50-60 percent, evade taxes only because they have to pay heavy

amount for these taxes. Due to this, they evade tax, if you reduce the rate of taxes, the people themselves will come forward to pay the taxes. Therefore it is utmost necessary to reduce taxes. It will provide much relieve to the people. You have decontrolled cement and Aluminum, it is a praiseworthy step. The number of industries has increased manifold but there is need to understand the mentality of three industrialists. They are after money only.

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Government should come forward to help them if they serve the country through exports because it will improve position of our country. Therefore, there is a need to observe that quality of the product does not go down. They should maintain quality so that there is demand of our cement in foreign countries. Earlier when there was levy cement, it was available at less prices. But when levy has been removed you should fix the cement price keeping in view the difference between levy cement and non-levy cement prices so that common man is not put to hardship same is the case with aluminium because aluminium utensils are used by the poor people. If prices are kept down, it will provide relief to the common people. Therefore, there is a need to monitor the prices and if they will be monitored by the Government and Finance department, poor people of the country will be benefited. Decontrolling of cement and Aluminum is a good step. But Government should keep it in mind that if the prices do not go up, it will be a nice thing. Earlier we had de-controlled the tyres. But you must have observed that prices of tyres have increased manifold. No control is exercised by Ministry of Industry on it. Because of this, you had to import tyres from abroad, so that you can compete with them. It will give great relief to the people if tyres are made available to the public by the companies manufacturing tyres in India at lower rates by determining the prices on the basis of cost of production plus some profit. In this connection, you should give direction

to the Ministry of Industry to try to make such arrangements so that common people are not put to hardships. You have imposed high taxes on cars. Earlier you had declared that vehicles over 1000 c.c. and cars of other types would be made available in India at cheaper rates. Maruti car was made available at Rs. 57,000 per car but today its cost has touched Rs. 1 lakh. It is a far cry to provide cheap cars, you always impose more tax on them. I face no problem because—I do not own car. But you talk about providing cheap car and keep on increasing taxes every time, your aim will not realised. A promise had been made to the people of the country by you that one car per family would be made available at cheaper rates so that they can take their children to some tourist spot or elsewhere for recreation and also do their job. This intention is not being fulfilled. Therefore there is a need to pay attention toward it also. Low cost cars should be made available in the country so that middle class people can also avail of this benefit. In order to provide relief to the masses, an announcement was made by you about land that there should be no tax on it. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister that the prices of land in urban areas have shot up ten times, hundred times and two hundred times. You should have a look on the increase of the prices of land. You can yourself imagine the conditions prevailing in cities in so far as land is concerned. In big cities like Delhi, Calcutta etc. land is not available even at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per bigha which was available at the rate of fifteen to twenty thousand rupees per bigha 20 years ago. Land is not available at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per bigha adjacent to Jaipur at present which was available at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per bigha 10 years earlier. You have stated in the explanation that the lands which fall within the revenue area of 8 k.m., no tax will be imposed on them. I may submit to the Finance Minister that the people who use the land for agriculture purposes, no tax should be imposed on them but if the people take undue benefit, wants to sell the land at increased prices to earn money by constructing shops and houses, want to sell it by dividing it into plots or want to misuse it in some other way, people have earned

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

lakhs, crores of rupees by selling lands.

You can find numerous such agents in cities, who have become millionaires in this way by increasing rates of these lands, therefore there is a need to stop the misuse of the land in the jurisdiction of the cities and it should be checked. Urban lands have become gold mines. If such lands are exempted, it will be very unfair. No tax should be imposed upon those lands if the same are used for agricultural purposes but the people who sell it by cutting small plots, construct houses, shops and set up factories, tax should be imposed on them properly so that Government can earn revenue on a large scale. It is very essential to make such arrangements.

I want to make a submission in connection with Gadgil Formula. The State of Rajasthan lacks resources and is backward. There is famine there after every 2nd or 3rd year. You must have also been fed up while providing relief. You had granted Rs. 600 crores for help to drought affected people of Rajasthan, we are very thankful to you for the same. Had you not helped on time, people of Rajasthan would have starved to death. Shri Rajiv Gandhi and you have sustained the people of Rajasthan. People in rural areas got employment which provided great relief. We cannot do a good turn in return for your favour but famine persists in 4 to 5 thousand villages of Rajasthan this year also, there is a great need to provide assistance. You have not sent any team to our State till this day in order to assess the situation prevailing the villages of Rajasthan. Rajasthan Government has sent a memorandum to you urging immediate relief of Rs. 100 crores so that relief work can be carried on there. More money has been demanded but Rs. 100 crores has been demanded immediately. There is a acute shortage of drinking water in Rajasthan. Rs. 54 crores has been demanded by the Government of Rajasthan for the purpose immediately so that drinking water can be made available in rural as well as urban area. It is

very essential to made such arrangements. You have provided great relief to Rajasthan in this regard last year. We hope that you will help us this year also generously because we have been suffering for so many years. It will have an adverse effect on the people of Rajasthan if you do not help us now. They may ask that the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance gave assistance at the time of drought but why are they not providing necessary relief now. Our people are starving in the absence of any relief, therefore it is essential to make some arrangements at an early date. Kindly ponder over the situation seriously. The Minister of Finance is very sympathetic and I hope that he will do help Rajasthan.

In the end, I want to submit some points regarding Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. You have amalgamated R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P. and Jawahar Rozgar Yojna into one and 120 districts have been taken from the entire country under it but I may submit that entire rural area of the country should be covered under it instead of 120 districts and this Yojna should be implemented there. The Finance Minister has been Chief Minister of Maharashtra for a long time. The away you have implemented Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra under which rural unemployed youth were provided employment, a similar scheme should be implemented at all India level and in every State so that no poor may remain unemployed without work, he may get work without any break and thus earn his livelihood regularly. There is a great necessity of making such arrangements.

In the end, I submit that there is a long standing demand of my district for setting up two spinning mills. Please pay some attention to it also. Our Minister for Textile says that he does not get assistance from the Finance Department and therefore, these mills are not being set up. Thousands of cultivators who have deposited their money are feeling restless. Therefore, it is my submission that you should pay attention towards setting up the mills.

My second submission is that lot of foreign exchange can be earned through Rajasthan. Mica is available in huge quantity there. Therefore, you should open a mica factory. You will earn one hundred to hundred and fifty crore rupees from it. If this factory is set up, it will earn a lot of foreign exchange and the people of this area will too get employment. Therefore, I urge that my these two requests should be acceded to.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I support the Finance Bill.

[English]

SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI (Belary): Mr. Chairman Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for having presented the Finance Bill to this House. While he was delivering his speech, he extended more and more concessions towards ten items out of which the concessions that he extended for a mini cement plant with rotary kiln is also welcome. As he has stated already, after hearing so many suggestions and recommendations from various fields he has tried to reduce the tax on black and white and colour TVs. I feel that it is not a luxury item; but it is an essential item because one should enjoy after the work. It is an instrument of entertainment. I would request the Hon. Minister at least to further reduce the price of black and white TVs.

I want to make a very firm case before the Finance Minister. As you know farmers are everyday crying for a remunerative price. Farmers are not getting the remunerative price and the consumers are also not benefited. But the middlemen are eating away the entire thing. This is the phenomenon throughout. Till now we could not solve this problem. How best we should solve it is left to the Government.

Whatever we are doing are of temporary nature; nothing permanent has come out. My suggestion is that either we have to reduce the cost of production or we should subsidise. We are giving subsidies to the

weaker sections; but that is not enough. The farmer should be encouraged to grow more because the population is growing to such an extent that we cannot neglect it. If you go on neglecting it, a day will come when we have to starve or get food from outside which is a shame on our part. God has given us enough wealth and there is plenty of resources in our country.

When I was reading, just I came across one thing. Somebody asked Panditji as to how he was going to repay the huge loans which are borrowed from outside India. He said, one day he will sell the granite stones and repay the loans. He had such a vision. Now what is the cost of the granite? What amount of money are we getting after exporting the raw granite stones to various countries? There is enough resource in this country. The only thing we must do is to make efforts to see that all this wealth is properly explored and used by the Government. But we are not doing that. Therefore my suggestion is that cost of production should be reduced.

I would request the Finance Minister that as far as crop loans are concerned, we should try to give it at a concessional rate of interest. That is, it should not be under any circumstances more than 9%. All duties on agricultural equipment like tractors and other implements should be removed. Unless we do this, I don't think we can reduce the cost of production and try to see that the consumer is benefited. So, we have to accept either this or the other thing. So once we accept that the cost of production should be reduced, the farmer should be relieved from all the burden and he must be allowed to grow. Whatever we ask him to grow, he is ready to grow. When a call was given to the nation that we are short of oil seeds and pulses, immediately he responded and now we are surplus in oilseeds and pulses. That is our farmers attitude. So we must have confidence in him. The moment the Government gives a call, he is ready to grow and give it. When that is the case, we must see that the farmers are benefited; the farmers are getting a remunerative price. Here I

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would like to say that the farmers have borrowed loans from various institutions like cooperative institutions and also scheduled Banks, which may be private loans. In States like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh when farmers borrow loan from the cooperative institutions, interest and penal interest portion is written off. That is called "Dandapattu". It is a very known word. In olden days also, when the interest and penal interest exceed the principal amount, automatically the interest and penal interest portion is written off. That was the practice even at the time of Shri Rajagopalachari in Madras. That is to be extended now.

A farmer when he borrows money from a cooperative Bank, gets a concession. But when the same farmer borrows money from a scheduled bank, he is not getting it. He is very honest. He does not want to cheat the Government. The moment he gets the money, he will be the first man to repay it. So we must have confidence in him. Under various circumstances, he could not repay the money; may be due to drought, floods, when he does not get remunerative price, due to pest-attack, due to fall in price in the market, etc.; because of these, the farmers may not be able to repay the money. Now loans have been very much accumulated and I have been pressing for it. When the Agricultural Fair was organised in Delhi, the farmers from all over the country came and visited the Agricultural Fair. I have asked them about their problem. They told their problem and asked me to put-forth it before the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. I did my best; I have already represented it to the Finance Minister and you may kindly look into it provided if the principal is paid in lumpsum. We do not want that principal amount to be written off. We do not belong to that category. We are prepared to pay the principal amount either in bulk or in two or three instalments, as you may prescribe, within a stipulated time. That I will assure on the floor of the House on behalf of farmers. This you have to consider seriously and you please give a reply to this.

There are so many irrigation projects in our country. We have spent so much of money on canals which went waste. When we cannot produce anything by spending so much of money, then what is the use? So the projects which are incomplete should be completed within a stipulated time.

Another thing is that wherever these irrigation canals go like Maharashtra, Karnataka, they are having black soils. The soil has become salinated and we cannot utilise that water as a result we are facing another problem.

Now, we have come to know that cement in our country is in surplus. We are thinking of exporting it. Why don't you use the cement for lining the canals so that it will be a permanent thing? You please do it. Instead of using the tar and other things, for constructing roads, why don't you use it so that it will become pucca roads. You are constructing roads with black-brick, which is a temporary one. Once you do it with cement, it will be a permanent one, for years together. You just think on these lines.

Regarding Steel Projects, we have got abundant mineral wealth in this country. I come from Hosepet region, where anyone can see heaps of Manganese and Iron ores. It is 100% high-grade ore, which we are exporting to other countries. It is being carried in railway wagons to Madras Port or some other port. Again the same steel comes back to our country. The raw-material goes to Japan and again it comes in the form of finished goods. By the end of this century we will be short of steel in this country. Government is encouraging housing programme throughout the country. Now everybody will be anxious to put permanent structures. We welcome that. Such being the case how are you going to meet the demand of steel in this country unless you produce for yourself more steel? You should set up a steel project wherever it is possible. Why don't you include Vijaynagaram steel plant in the Eighth Five Year Plan? It will be an asset to the country. Madam Indira Gandhi laid the foundation-stone for this steel plant. While laying

the foundation-stone she said it will come into shape early. Everybody there has emotional attachment towards this steel plant. The ore that is available there is of high-grade.

We are not doing justice to agriculture. I have seen so many small machines in the exhibitions whereby we can get tonnes of grass and fodder. Let us take vegetables and fruits. A lot of research has been done on these things in various countries like Korea, etc. They know the value of land. We still do not know the value of land. We are wasting so much of land. We should not keep even one inch of land vacant. That should be our future plan. Until and unless we do that there may be again shortage of food. Today there is shortage of power and the industries are suffering. Tomorrow there may be shortage of food and should be start thinking on this line then. We should try to plan properly. There should be proper future planning.

Then we are not paying much attention towards water management. Today in every irrigation project we are facing a problem. Water is not being used judiciously. When the rainfall is there the water flows in the canals. Nobody looks after the fact that we are wasting lot of sweet water. We do not know the value of sweet water in this country. In the foreign countries the whole system about water management is computerised. The moment there is rainfall the water is stored in a particular distributory and whenever it is necessary the water is released. Here we do not have all those things. The rivers will be flowing automatically whole night and there is no control. Nobody looks after that. Water management should get priority over agriculture research in our country. Unless you do it any number of irrigation projects which you may build will be creating one problem or the other and the farmer will not be getting water at the appropriate time. This is what is happening in Karnataka. We lost worth Rs. 350 crores of paddy and oilseeds as the water was not available to farmers during the summer season. Due to mis-management of water the Tungbhadra reservoir was empty. As

such they could not give water. The farmers are very much agitated over this. Unless water management is done in a proper way we are going to face such a severe problem in future also.

Then, Sir, smuggling is growing everyday. We have not been able to stop it. No doubt you are doing your best. Gold is also smuggled into India. We have much attachment for gold. We do not deny it. As ladies we have got much attachment to gold. Why don't you allow gold at least for Mangalsutra. For Mangalsutra we need gold. Do you think we can put plastic *talis*? This is not our customs.

Why don't you think over it? You should allow something to be purchased by the poor. How can they purchase at the rate of Rs. 4000 per thola? Sir, once we read in the newspapers that the Government is seriously thinking to revise the gold policy. They should get at least ten grams so that they can make their *thalis* out of it. We do not want any big ornaments. But at least one should have the minimum. That is our custom. We do not want to go away from that. We should try to stick on to what our forefathers have done. That is the only symbol which a married woman is wearing. That should not go away from our country. This is my personal request. We should try to revise the gold policy. Even if you bring from outside, at a cheaper rate, at least one family should have ten grams to twenty grams. I am not asking for kilos. I am only asking for grams.

Regarding steel, we have been telling every now and then that the industries are losing very much. They are highly power intensive units. The tariff rates have gone very high indiscriminately and also the inputs like electrodes. When the Ministry of Steel and Mines have recommended to you that the excise duty should be reduced, it should be so at least for the mini-steel plants. I do not want to come in the way of big undertakings. We should always bifurcate between small and big. When we compare the bigger man with the smaller man, and

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make an uniform tax system throughout, how can that burden be borne by the smaller one? How can the smaller units bear the burden? There are so many units which they have started in the remote corners. They will always incur heavy transport charges. With all that, we want to decentralise the industries which we have started in the remote corners. When the Ministry of Steel and Mines have recommended for the reduction of excise and customs duty on the imported scrap, I think the Ministry of Finance has increased the customs and excise duty on imported scrap and rolling products. These are the things which we have to think over to see that the industries should not collapse because already many of the industrial plants have become sick and they are on the verge of closure. I would request once again to re-think in this matter and whatever subsidies we have extended in the previous year's budget for the fertilisers and pesticides are not reaching the farmers. I do not know as to where they are going. On the other hand, a shortage was created in the market and each bag of fertiliser was sold at Rs. 20 higher than the market price. This trend has been created in the market. The farmers do not get the facilities which we have extended for the pump sets, fertilisers and pesticides. I think the multi-millionaires are getting the benefits. You have to think over all these very seriously.

As my friend, Mr. Vyas has stated, cars should be sold at a cheaper rate. Every man needs a car nowadays. Everybody has to tour long distances to reach offices and even the middle class man would like to have a car at a cheaper rate. Now the present companies cannot afford to produce as per our requirements. The rate is very much high. Therefore, to put an end to this, you should see that as far as cars are concerned, they should be produced in this country at a cheaper rate.

Regarding housing facilities, they have to be extended. More money should be channelised for the housing banks because

as on today very few banks have started giving loans for construction of houses. That will be utilised in the urban areas by the urbanites. Even the poorer people and the rural people should get this benefit. We should try to earmark a percentage for the rural man to get the benefit out of it. Otherwise, the entire amount which has been earmarked for the housing purposes will be taken away by the affluent classes and the poor man will be denied of this facility.

Regarding unemployment, our sister has said very much about it. I think by schemes like NREP, RLEGP, we are trying to solve this unemployment problem. Here, I would like to make a small request. At least, one person from an agricultural family should be given employment. This will be solving the problem in future.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I would say that in Kashmir we have been experiencing a lot of tension and serious kinds of upheavels by new generation in the recent past. There are many factors responsible for this development in Kashmir. There are political and sociological reasons for this, though the economic factor is the most important.

Today, the younger generation of Kashmir feels that their territory is land-locked. There are no viable roads; we have only one Srinagar-Jammu highway and it also gets blocked for months together. Besides, they have to face many other problems. I feel the Government of India should look into this matter why the younger generation is feeling isolated and frustrated. It is the responsibility of the Government of India to come to their help so that they do not go out of control. We are experiencing new trends in Kashmir and we can stop it only by giving a healing touch, by giving them solace. In the rest of the country, there is a network of roads, railways; development and industry go side by side and many people get other opportunities. Unfortunately in Kashmir except the traditional handicrafts and carpet weaving, there is not much scope and those industries

are also diminishing in stature and production and the people are suffering that way.

We have enough water resources. Can't the Government of India give us help in Hydel projects like Uri and Dulhasti? We could have produced ten thousand megawatts of electricity. We are not self-sufficient in electricity though we have a great potential of producing electricity on our own. We could have been self-sufficient as also exported the commodity to other States and earned money.

As far as the industry is concerned, we do not have any heavy industry. Kashmir ecology and environment should also be taken into account. During the tenure of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad as the Chief Minister, a watch factory was set up at Srinagar. It had shown good results. While in the rest of the country, there has been expansion, I do not know, why in that unit in Srinagar, there has been no expansion. I cannot think of any justification for that. This aspect also needs to be looked into by the Government of India. I would make a strong plea on behalf of the younger generation of Kashmir, who are starving and suffering for want of suitable employment. This problem, I know, is of primary importance in other State also. But you have to assume that Kashmir a land-locked territory is given more opportunities.

You have failed to give the people of Jammu and Kashmir a good tourism also. Tourism has not been developed as it should have been. Government should have done something positive for the betterment of people there, but nothing solid has been done.

Same is the case with the fruit sector also. We export a lot of fruit, but at the same time, we should have thought of setting up fruit processing projects, like juice-making etc. But perhaps money is not available, technology is also not available and consequently the people continue to suffer.

Recently, the Chief Minister of Jammu

and Kashmir has been raising an accusing finger towards the Government of India that it has failed in providing him with sufficient funds and he has gone to the extent of saying openly in a Press Conference in Delhi that the Accord has failed and thereby the expectations of the people there have not been met. But at the home front, he says I have been given enough and I am being magnanimously helped by the Centre. This is the tone he is using in Kashmir, but in Delhi he has been just saying the contrary. I would like to know whether the Government of India is really squeezing him of money. Does the Government of India not help him? We would like to know, whether after the Accord was finalised between the National Conference and the Congress (I), the Government of India has been helping the State as it had been doing in the past. The fact remains that expectations of the people were raised as the Chief Minister say has been saying after the accord, whether or not on that score also, you are going to help him taking note of special conditions prevailing in the State. But, at the same time I would say, Sir, it is the responsibility of the Government of India and the Finance Minister. Sir, this is my personal experience, as a Member of Parliament, that you have been helping us to some extent but I do not know to what extent because it is between the Chief Minister and the Government of India. But as far as my knowledge goes, funds have been regularly going from the Centre to the State. Sir, it is a very backward State and it needs extravagant financial support of the Centre. As far as we know, and you have to answer to this House, the State Government has been wasting the money. The money which could have been used for the betterment of the people and for the development of the State is misused and mis-appropriated. I can give you one or two examples, where the money was given for the developmental purposes but was misused. Rs. 18 crores were misused and wasted on cable car project. It was of no benefit to us. It could not revolutionise the tourism there. Rs. 18 crores is a big amount and it was wasted. The Chief Minister must be asked and he must be questioned as to why did he squander this money

[Sh. Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

which could have been used for the betterment of the State.

Then there was a city forest which was developed by our Governor. He was instrumental in creating a very beautiful and a colourful example of ecology. But what happened to it? It was cut down. Thousands of trees were destroyed in that city forest, and you would not find it any longer. On the contrary, because the Chief Minister enjoys Golf, it was turned into a Golf Course. Rs. 10 crores is being wasted on that. I would like to ask since Kashmir is in turmoil, and we had our own problems, how does the Government of India allow **

For him it was the only necessity. This money should have been used for a better cause.

Unfortunately, I can give you the details how when there was turmoil in Srinagar, there were police firings and agitation was going on, the Chief Minister was enjoying moving in down town Singapore. Even the photographs appeared in the Hindustan times, the Navbharat Times and many other papers ** while Kashmir was burning. The Hon. Minister is answerable to the Parliament and to the people of Kashmir. So, I would like to ask him why this foreign exchange is being misused. It was not only once, but a number of times our Chief Minister went to England, Australia and Singapore and to other places and that too with a trape of at least 100 persons for publicising tourism. It is of no use for us. It is just like an old story of the French Revolution. People were revolting against the regime of Louis-XVI and they were asking for bread. The Queen asked, "Why are they not taking cake if bread is not available?" Is this the way we are going to develop our State? This is the shameful way things are going on. When there are problems, when he has to face the music, then ** Hundreds of people have been killed during his tenure. The Congress Party is also responsible for this State of affairs. They have to own their share of follies. The

Government just condemns the agitators and say that they were pro-Pakistanis.

So, this is my earnest request to the Hon. Minister that these were our problems. Kashmir has not shown any progress. It is lagging behind. The discrimination is going to boomerang on the national interest. These young men were asking for genuine rights and for job opportunities. And what is the answer to it? Bullet is the answer. Dozens of people have been killed before my eyes. Therefore, I say, the funds which you give to the State kindly assure yourself that these are utilised for the betterment of Kashmir.

You have to develop our industries. We have potential for handicrafts and carpets. It can give you sufficient foreign exchange. The Government of India can increase foreign exchange earnings by developing the carpet industry and also many other small handicraft industries. But, today, they are in shambles. Nobody is looking after them. Nobody bothers about these industries. The artisans are dying. Their art is dying. Who is going to come to their rescue? It is not only the question of artisans. But the question is that they are earning foreign exchange for you. They are earning money from the foreign market. It is a prized gift to have a Kashmir Shawl in the world market and also to have a Kashmir carpet. It is the artisan who is suffering. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into it. I would also like to mention here that nationalisation of banks has not given any relief to the people of Kashmir. I represent the artisans' and the workers' lobby. I have been saying these things from my own bitter experience that when they go to the banks for loans development of their industries, they are flatly refused. The corruption is rampant in the nationalised banks as far as Kashmir is concerned.

Therefore, kindly look that those artisans, the workers, who are suffering exploitation of middlemen just like bonded labours you give them freedom, honour and respect and so on. For that, you kindly make available the technology. Secondly, the bank

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

loans should be easily made available to those people. Bankers should not force them to pay the bribe which they cannot pay.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Finance Bill which has been presented in the House. I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Finance for providing central excise duty relief and customs relief in some items to the tune of Rs. one hundred and twenty two crores. I hope that the prices of these items will certainly fall and consumers will get those items at a cheap price. But the price of other items should also decrease.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, some districts in Madhya Pradesh are facing acute drought and it has created a difficult situation there. There is acute shortage of drinking water in our Bundelkhand area. The State Government is making arrangements for drinking water and water for cattle. But I would urge the hon. Minister of Finance that relief funds should be provided to the State Government for fighting the drought.

A lot of money is spent in the implementation of different schemes and there is scarcity of funds for the schemes itself. So I would like to suggest that a committee should be constituted, which should ensure that the expenditure on implementation should be less than the expenditure on main scheme. Development schemes should be completed at the earliest to set up industries.

Earlier, subsidies were provided to the backward areas by the Centre. Later, that policy was changed. This subsidy was given to set up industries in the backward areas. But many of these schemes are incomplete as difficulties because the subsidies have been stopped. The hon. Minister should categorically assure that the subsidies would be provided by the centre to set up those industries.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for launching Jawahar Rozgar Yojna

for the weaker sections. Only 120 districts has been included in this scheme. I would like that the Bundelkhand area of Madhya Pradesh should also be included in it. This is a very backward area. People in this area have never even seen a train. The area is so poor and backward that there is no railway station near about also. I mean to say that no doubt our country is progressing but there is regional imbalance. It is going at a slow pace at some places whereas it is very fast at other places. I would like to submit through you and through this House that this imbalance should be removed. In providing facilities, priority should be given to those places, where there are no railway lines, no industries and no development. There is a saying.

"Kahin to Ghina ke Ghana, Kahin sukha chana nahin".

A lot of development is taking place and new schemes are made for some areas and new industries are set up there, whereas no attention is being paid to no industry areas. It is like providing more food to the areas where there is adequate food and not providing it to the areas where there is acute shortage. There is not a single industry in Panna district. There is a stone quarry, which provides employment in nearabout 20 thousand labourers. But the Forest Act creates problems for them as those mines are on the forest land, even though there is not a single tree on the land. The mine was closed under the Forest Act but was reopened for 2-4 months and was again closed down later. Consequently, the labourers have to migrate to other places in search of jobs. I would urge that proper amendment should be made in the Forest Act. The Hon. Prime Minister has given assurance that he will constitute a Cabinet sub-committee to look into the developmental works which has been stalled due to the Forest Act. At some places the electric lines do not reach due to this Act, as the officials of forest department do not allow it. So this Act should be made practical.

The depositors get 10 per cent interest on the deposits in banks, but in Government undertakings, the rate of interest is 13 1/2

[Sh. Dal Chander Jain]

per cent. So there is no increase in the bank deposits. People will be encouraged to deposit money in banks if the rate of interest is somewhat increased in the bank deposits. For the last two three years, it has been suggested by every one that the income tax limit should be raised to Rs. twenty five thousand instead of Rs. eighteen thousand. I would like to urge to you to reconsider it. You have given some guidelines regarding wealth tax valuation. I would suggest that these guidelines should be enforced from retrospective effect, so that the disputes about wealth tax can be solved. This will not only benefit the department but also the assesseees. In gift tax, there is only one tax rate above twenty thousand. In the present context, there should be slab system in it.

There are about two lakh sick units in our country. Capital worth crores of rupees have been blocked in it when a person gets ill he visits different doctors and even specialist. Similarly, the sick units should be revived by carrying out various investigations on them. These industries will help in solving the problem of unemployment in our country and the capital invested in them will also be used. As there are consultative expert committees for other works, similarly, there should be all-India-base-wise and regional wise consultative expert committees for re-starting these sick units. Strict actions should be taken against those people, who have deliberately and intentionally made their unit sick by bungling Government money. These people should not be spared at all. The hon. Minister of Finance has indicated in his speech that some amendment would be made in the Gold Control Act. I would like to remind him that gold has a special importance in Indian culture, particularly women have a great attraction for it. He indicated some improvements in the Act. In order to check gold smuggling the Government is considering to give some exemptions to the people who bring gold from the foreign countries. This will not only check the gold smuggling but also decrease the rate of gold in the country. Another important point is that there

is acute scarcity of paper in our country today whether it is writing paper or newsprint. Within last one year, there has been 40 to 45 per cent increase in the rate of paper. The hon. Minister of Finance should pay attention towards it and bring down the price. This is an artificial shortage which has been created by vested interests. It should be investigated and efforts should be made to improve the situation. I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Finance for increasing the pension of freedom fighters to Rs. 750/- from Rs. 500/-. But no policy has been fixed yet, for those who participated in the Goan movement. A lot of freedom fighters who took part in Goan movement are being harassed, so their cases should be considered sympathetically and they should also be brought in the same category. Besides the cases of those persons who took part in different movements in the Indian princely states or were associated with institutions like prajamandal should also be considered sympathetically. A lot of difficulty in implementing the schemes made by the Central Government for weaker sections. The Government should try to make a formula which would benefit them permanently and their work is done at the first instance.

SHRI BALA SAHEB VIKHE FATIL (Kopergaon): I am grateful to the hon. Minister of Finance for providing a relief of Rs. 122-123 crores in direct and indirect taxes in the third reading of the Budget. Relief has been provided particularly in the fields of T.V., plastic cover, paper and paper board manufacture. This is an election year, so the people say that it is an election Budget. But if you compare it with the Budgets of the previous years you will find that maximum taxes have been levied this year though minimum taxes should have been levied in view of elections this year. In spite of that economists, industrialists and small shop-keeper have welcomed this Budget. There is some fall in the prices also. The hon. Minister of Finance has mentioned that import-export and trade deficit, are a matter of concern. We should think about it seriously. In spite of bumper production of foodgrains, we could not achieve the procurement target. The

farmers did not get remunerative price for their produce. Traders are buying wheat and paddy. The estimated production of sugar was 10 million tonnes but as we did not achieve it we have to import it. There should be selective import of the things if there is less production. Trade deficit can be reduced to some extent if massive export is done. Otherwise how can the deficit be reduced in future because consumer goods have to be imported. There is no other alternative. A financial discipline in respect of expenditure should be enforced in the centre as well as in every State. There should be less of mismanagement. The Government has not taken a final decision on Crop Insurance although our State is raising a bumper crop every year. In the present—day situation, Crop Insurance is a must. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made in this year's Budget, but this is only a token amount. Crop Insurance Scheme should be made compulsory for all crops. This will help in reducing the deficit, otherwise it may increase. These days even those who do not need loans ask for them and we are forced to give money to them. Such deficits will not arise if we consider the village as a unit and apply this Scheme to all crops. Benefits are enjoyed by farmers who take loans but once this Scheme is implemented, even farmers who have not taken loans will be benefited. Today there is a tendency to seek a loan some how or the other in order to reap the benefits of insurance.

The concessions given to the poultry sector for the development of rural areas are most welcome. Along with this, some concessions should be given for dairy development also. This will help increasing milk output in the country. Nothing has been done for rural areas through the Food Processing Ministry. There are plenty of agro-based industries, and agro-chemical complexes are also in the offing. But the Government should decide on some basic policy for food processing in the country. Although everybody feels that this will benefit farmers and provide jobs to the unemployed, but I asked five questions on this subject, of which one was starred and four were unstarred. To all the

questions the hon. Minister gave the same answer. The reply was that no clear-cut policy has been formulated yet. Today agro-based industries and food-processing industries have become the monopoly of big houses without any participation of workers or farmers. I suggest that all projects in this sector should be set up either under the co-operative sector or in rural areas. Soft loans should be made available to the people living in rural areas. I heard that till now 32 big industrialists have got foreign collaborations in this sector. They are setting up their industries in and around cities only. This will not benefit farmers or the unemployed in any way. The highest technology required for it is not available with us and we will have to make arrangements for it. Although your Ministry is not directly concerned with this subject I want these industries to get special attention.

Another industry I want to mention is that of bagasse. Today there is an acute shortage of paper in our country. There is a demand for paper everywhere and bagasse is an energy-saving material. We want to conserve our forests. In the Budget it has been mentioned that:

[English]

"Paper and paper board containing not less than 75% by weight of bagasse is totally exempted from excise duty."

[Translation]

This is a good step and the concessions given to the jute industry are also welcome. But a long-term policy spanning over 10-15 years should be framed. People should be encouraged to use more of bagasse in paper production. More so because this is a new technology which has a definite edge over the present technique which is not economically viable. More of soft loans should be made available to industries which use bagasse in production of paper and newsprint. At present forests are being cut to produce paper and even in this process 50% bagasse can be used. No special problems

[Sh. Bala Saheb Vikhe Patil]

are encountered in its processing. Therefore, I would request for a long-term policy for this purpose. Bagasse can also help in the production of electricity. Then there will not be any need to cut trees and paper will also be available in abundance. Recently, Government announced exemption of excise duty on bagasse and modernisation is also going to be effected in this field. People should be encouraged to use bagasse by giving soft loans and modernising its processing. When we talk of farmers, we must assure that they get remunerative price for their produce. There is a need to change the term-lending system and the credit system for farmers. I have had a talk with NABARD and they too are doing something in this direction. The rate of interest on term-loans should be reduced. Similarly rate of interest on the loans should be reduced in the event of a natural calamity. Penal interest should be done away with. This type of interest may be continued in Bihar and other areas where there are no proper land records, but at other places penal interest should not be charged because due to penal interest the entire land is choked. Here the land, house and other assets of the farmer are auctioned to recover the loan but in case of an industry running in loss the private property of its director or partner is never auctioned. Therefore, this penal interest and the auctioning system should be done away with. Until then the farmer will not get justice.

The interest on loans for 'Mechanization, of the farm should be reduced because mechanisation has led to increase in employment potential in Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Maharashtra. It is wrong to think that mechanization in the field of agriculture will reduce employment opportunities. On the contrary, mechanization has led to a manifold increase in employment opportunities. Mechanisation in dry areas calls for water management through drift and sprinkler irrigation. For these areas 75% loan is given but for desert-prone areas, only 50% loan is given. More of irrigation facilities should be provided to increase productivity. I am afraid

that we shall have to face a lot of problems on account of foodgrains and sugar because very low prices have been paid for the produce. Remunerative price is declared but commodities are not available at that price in the market. Members of the Agriculture Price Commission are full time members. But the three farmers who are to be inducted as members would be on a part-time basis. I feel this will not serve the purpose and farmers will not get a fair deal and a reasonable price for their produce. This will not benefit small farmers at all because at all because their productivity is very low.

Although I would not like to go into the details of the 20th Point Programme, yet I would touch upon the point of 'head Bank' mentioned in it. At the most 30% of farmers have benefited from it and in 50% of cases it is being misused. The remaining 20% has benefited to a marginal extent. According to the survey conducted by the Zila Co-operative bank and other Banks, there could be a greater dependence on the farmer and his land. There should be no penalty interest on loans given under the term-lending system. There should be a re-scheduling of this loan and in no case the interest should exceed 6 per cent.

Now let me come to the leaders. Leaders of political parties graduate from village to tehsil to district headquarters. Later when they become Ministers, they stay in the capital and forget the village altogether.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I shall talk about schools. The son of a rich and powerful man will never attend a school frequented by commoners. He will go to a public school, Central school or even to schools where admissions can be secured through payment of bribe or huge donations. That is why the condition in villages is deteriorating day after day. What is needed to improve the situation is encouragement to food-processing, agro-processing and agro-based industries. Otherwise we cannot improve the lot of farmers and labour. Farmers will not get remunerative price for their produce. So the Government and the farmers should estab-

lish this co-operative in the joint sector.

Regarding housing there is a strange thing. A housing bank has been set up for local people and several loans are being disbursed. Bamboo is produced in Chandra-pur district of Maharashtra. It is sold to paper mills at a rate of Re. 1/- or Rs. 1.50 but to people who need bamboo to construct huts, it is sold at Rs. 10/- or Rs. 15/-. Why this double standard? Subsidies are given to industries but not to those people who want to construct huts of bamboo. How can people use local material in this way and how does the Government expect to promote housing?

As to giving loans the Government should ensure loans to farmers and labour, otherwise they will not benefit. This will benefit only the employees of banks, officers and Government employees. Loans are given to those with a regular monthly income. A person with an uncertain income does not get a loan. In this way a farmers is not given a housing loan because his income may get delayed due to natural calamities. I had formulated a scheme worth Rs. 18 crores. I have been demanding the amount for the past 3-4 years but not even Rs. 50 lakhs have been released so far. Today, nobody is prepared to give loans to farmers and labour. We approached the housing bank and HUDCO several times but they asked for a State Government guarantee because they apprehended who will pay money in case of default. The State Government expresses its inability in standing guarantee for farmers and labour, as well as housing societies. Schemes are made but they do not benefit to the desired extent.

I want the Government to pay attention to water management, farm mechanization, agro-based and food-processing industries. Exports should be increased and import of consumer goods should be done on a selective basis. Otherwise there will be an increase in trade deficit, which will ultimately lead to a total finance deficit. The Centre should instil discipline among States which

are running over-drafts. As this is the election year, States too want to make a deficit Budget. The State which have submitted budgets have shown deficits and none of them has dared to increase taxes. The hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister have increased taxes even though this is an election year but their counter parts at the State-level have not done likewise. Instead they are running over drafts. This could lead to a loss or even inflation. We have to pay attention in this direction. With these words I express my support for the Bill and request you to consider my suggestions.

16.42 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* . OPERATION OF THE
NATIONAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT)
ACT, 1987 IN RESPECT OF THE DIS-
TURBED AREAS OF PUNJAB AND
CHANDIGARH

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, on the 3rd March, 1989, the Prime Minister had intervened in the discussions in this House and *inter-alia* made some important announcements regarding punjab. I take this opportunity to inform the Members of this House of action taken on an important part of that announcement, namely the operation of the National Security (Amendment) Act.

As the Members would recall, in 1987, Parliament had passed the National Security (Amendment) Act, 1987, which introduced a new Section, 14A, in the National Security Act, 1980. This Section provided that in respect of the "disturbed areas" of Punjab and Chandigarh a person may be detained for a period exceeding three months without reference to the Advisory Board in specified circumstances and for a maximum period of detention of two years. Certain time limits in the parent Act for completion of various procedural steps were also enhanced by this Amendment Act.

[S. Buta Singh]

Section 14A was operative in respect of detentions made before 8th June, 1988. Its applicability was extended by one year i.e. upto 8th June, 1989 by the National Security (Amendment) Act, 1988.

Pursuant to the Prime Minister's announcement that the National Security (Amendment) Act would be withdrawn and the provisions of the parent Act would be restored in their applicability to Punjab, the Government have decided that the applicability of Section 14A will be allowed to lapse in the normal course on 8th June, 1989. Meanwhile, instructions have been issued to the Government of Punjab that they should not invoke the provisions of Section 14A with immediate effect.

The Prime Minister's package on Punjab has been widely welcomed. Government are committed to implement the package fully and quickly and move forward to find a solution to the outstanding issues of Punjab.

16.45 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1989—*CONTD.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I disagree with the hon. Minister and hon. Members of the Ruling Party when they say that this Budget is in favour of farmers, labourers and the unemployed. Prices start increasing even before the Budget arrives. Consumers are unable to get the concessions provided for them in the Budget. I want to cite an example to explain my point. The Ministry of Textiles has given a concession of Rs. 27/- on polyester yarn; Rs. 10/- on filament yarn and 50% on nylon yarn. When we went to the market to buy cloth we did not find any reduction in the prices. If these concessions had been given to consumers

there would have been a decrease of Rs. 2/- to Rs. 10/- in cost of a metre of polyester cloth. So the concessions meant for consumers do not reach them. In what way can this Budget be called progressive?

Permission was granted to Reliance Industries to produce upto 10,000 tonnes but the Company is clandestinely producing 25,000 tonnes. This again is an indication that this Budget is far from progressive.

The various schemes of the Government are implemented through its various Departments. But now there are two major problems that we are facing today. I feel that it is very important to solve these problems. The first problem is that of increasing population. It is eating into the vitals of our economy whatever progress is made by the country is nullified by the population explosion and there is no change in the conditions prevailing in the society. On the one hand are the people who live below the poverty line and on the other are the people who have more money than they can handle. Black money has created a parallel economy in the country. This is a problem of alarming proportions. Besides, the growing population in cities is creating many other problems. In this context I want to say that there is a lot of difference between poverty in villages and the economic situation in cities. This gap should be reduced.

Irrigation facilities do not exist in the area where I come from. If ten families are engaged in the cultivation of five bighas of land they are not even able to produce more than 10 quintals as there are no irrigation facilities. Two families are dependent on one bigha of land and it is difficult for ten families to sustain themselves in such conditions. Only when some of the families are provided other means of livelihood can we call this a Budget in favour of poor farmers and labour.

I wanted to raise a few points concerning my constituency. Jahanabad is a sensitive area, in no less a dangerous position than Punjab. There are some elements over there who call themselves terrorists. These

elements burn the produce of entire villages, subjecting farmers to economic punishment. Dighma village of the Masodhi division of Patna district and Kansara village of the Karpidivision of Jahanabad district are places where the entire produce was burnt. This has adversely affected the economic condition of farmers over there and their children are dying of starvation. The State Government has not done anything to help them out of this misery. Neither has any grant been sanctioned for them.

Irrigation is a very important aspect. Conditions would have been different if only we had paid attention to this aspect. I request the hon. Finance Minister to increase the amount of funds set aside for irrigation in the Budget, so that more areas could be brought under irrigation thus leading to an increase in agricultural productivity. Excess production can be exported and valuable foreign exchange can be earned. This will strengthen the country's economy. Perhaps no thinking was done in this direction. To have given little importance to agriculture in a pre-dominantly agricultural nation like ours has given rise to unemployment, corruption and an atmosphere of turmoil within the country. And it is the poor who have created this atmosphere. We know the extent to which the Jharkhand Movement has grown. But what is more important is to find out why this Movement has assumed such proportions. The agitators are destroying public property. The root cause of the Jharkhand and Bodo agitations should be found out. When the agitation in Mizoram ended it was said here, that Mizoram has joined the national mainstream. The reasons for the agitation was that those areas were not developed. With a faster pace of development we can put an end to these agitations. Today, the money we are spending is going into unimportant schemes and the black market.

My entire constituency was affected by floods in 1987 as a result of which dams and bridges in the area were destroyed. Till now the State Government has not been able to start any reconstruction work, on the pretext of lack of funds. The Centre is requested to

sanction more funds to Bihar so that repairs can be undertaken to the damages caused by floods. I am sending a list of all losses incurred during floods.

The second thing I want to say is that the field of education has been neglected. Although it is an important subject, education has not been taken up for discussion this year. For any country education can be a medium of social and economic change. Yet, it is a sphere that has always been overlooked in our country. Due to the defective education policy of the Government public schools are coming up rapidly all over the country and the children of well-to-do families are going to these schools. The children of poor villagers are studying in Primary schools in rural areas. It is incorrect to say that the Government has sympathy with the poor and it is endeavouring to eradicate poverty. The children of these schools cannot progress and compete well. The condition of the teachers in these schools is not good. We tour our constituencies and have observed that children are not getting proper education because school buildings are not there. The people have decided to start agitation against this thing. Therefore, I want to request the Government to construct school buildings and formulate an education policy. So long as you do not formulate an education policy, agitations will continue in different parts of the country. The existing education policy is meant only for the well-to-do section of the society and not for the poor. I have already sent a list of schools to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Human Resource Development and now I am sending the same to you also, so that school buildings could be constructed. If the State Government does not have adequate funds, the Centre should provide more funds to the Bihar Government so that the movement which has started there could be suppressed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, without taking much time I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance not to forget the conversion of railway line from Patna to Gaya into double line. Whenever we ask the Railway Minister about the conversion he stows his inability

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

due to lack of funds and asks us to get separate fund for this purpose from the Government. It is an old railway line and connects important places but till now it has not been converted into double line whereas many other unimportant lines have been converted into double lines. Even the hon. Prime Minister has spoken many times about the upliftment of Jahanabad area. Therefore, I would like to say that a double railway line is essential for the development of Jahanabad area and for this purpose separate funds should be allocated to the Railway Ministry so that a double line can be constructed there.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. It was very unfortunate that because of the hon. colleagues from the Opposition that a lot of time of the House was wasted on other matters and important demands for grants like those of Defence could not even be discussed. More than 1/3rd of the entire national Budget is earmarked for Defence, but it was not discussed.

I would like to highlight the Defence environment of the country today. We may have become very friendly with world forces; we may have become leaders of the Third World. But if we look around our own country, from the Defence point of view, China and Pakistan in particular and all other countries in general—though our relations with them have not deteriorated—they have not definitely improved, from the Defence point of view. They may have improved by sweet faces of visits, hospitality, culture troupes, dramatics, art and what not. But so far as the grim reality of Defence is concerned, we are not in a position where we can afford decrease of Rs. 300 crores in the Defence Budget in 1989-90 as compared to the year 1988-89. I am very sure that the hon. Prime Minister is more than aware of this problem

and in spite of this decrease in the Defence Budget in 1989-90, we will not be letting down our hands so far as the Defence preparedness is concerned because I personally maintain that irrespective of the softness of hospitality shown by Pakistan or China, they are our profitable opponents in future. If we ever had a bout, it is only with these two people either together or separately. So, we have got to be very careful and I would even go to the extent of recommending that Defence expenditure which is till today a Non-plan expenditure, the Government and the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister, in particular, must consider making portions of Defence expenditure into a Plan expenditure, particularly expenditure concerning our obtaining the high technology capability of fighting an enemy which is going to be modernised in the next two years. We are all aware that under a Seven Year Plan, Pakistan is helped by America so far as their Defence forces are concerned and on top of this, the Defence forces of Pakistan are going to be modernised to any limits by America as it has been published in newspapers. This will definitely result in an extra expenditure which the Government will have to incur on matching preparedness so far as Pakistan is concerned.

Yesterday, we had a discussion through a Calling Attention about ex-servicemen. Whatever we could gather from the reply of the Defence Minister or whatever impression we already have, I am very sorry to say that the villain of the piece seems to be the Finance Ministry. I do not know how the impression has been created by the civil bureaucrats in the Ministry of Finance that if the same pension principle is accepted by the Government, there will be a burden of Rs. 2,000 crores.

The Defence Accounts people, in private calculation, told me that it is not more than Rs. 197 crores, the break-down of which is, Rs. 120 crores for men excluding officers, Rs. 30 crores for officers and Rs. 47 crores for civilians who are not uniformed ex-servicemen, who are not in the category of ex-servicemen. Basically, the increase will be

Rs. 150 crores.

Are we not ready to pay this amount to the people who have been sacrificing their lives?

I would like to ask whether the lives of those people for whom Rs. 2,000 crores is being paid are at risk in their profession. Very often, they are people who perennially sit in air-condition. They are the people who enjoy the most leave. They enjoy the most freedom of speech, the most freedom of going on strike, the biggest freedom of doing anything to anybody and they are the people who off and on create embarrassment to the Government.

You are giving so much to freedom fighters. We salute them. We are not freedom fighters but we maintain freedom.

This is the aspect which must be considered by the Finance Ministry. These people are supposed to be heartless. They have got to be heartless. Otherwise, they will take the country to beggars. I understand.

But, I wish that anybody who has a son or a son-in-law or a father or a brother in the armed forces does not think that. You cannot compare a pensioner with ex-service man. It is an insult to an ex-serviceman. I respect pensioners. They are elders. They have done their job in other fields of life. But, you cannot compare ex-serviceman with pensioners. If that is the attitude you take that if you give some rate of pension to an ex-serviceman, the other pensioners will have to be given the same thing; I do not think the rule applies equally.

So, I will take this opportunity that since the Defence Ministry Demands are not discussed here that the Finance Minister will go out of his way and understand the problems of ex-servicemen. They do not know even how to give a bribe. When we have the SEMFEX-I and SEMFEX-II schemes, the biggest hindrance is created not by the sanctioning authority but by the banks. The banks do not give them the sanctioned

amount unless some money is given by the chaps under the table. This must be taken note of. I would suggest that monitoring should be done. The Government must get progress report of the total number of applications sanctioned in each district and how many applications were cleared by the Lead bank for this purpose. SEMFEX-I and SEMFEX-II are the schemes for ex-Servicemen.

Sir, we are talking a lot about the development of the country. Our other colleague was saying that our biggest enemy is the population explosion. There was not a word in the Budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister this year about this. Is it because of the fear of losing the election? I don't think so. I think, it is because of change of priority. We are more worried about eradication of poverty. But we are not as much worried about the people who are living in the lap of poverty. If you take the figures from the Health Ministry, you will find out that 75-78 per cent of population explosion—by having more than two children—is in the category of people who are living below the poverty line. So, by not giving proper impetus to Family Planning programmes and by not giving deterrent de-motivating factors for people for not producing more than two children, the Government is adding an Australia every year to the population figure of this country. Out of that, 90 per cent people are those poor people for whom the Government has to bring schemes like Jawaharlal Rozgar Yojana, RLEGP, NREP, IRDP, etc. If the Government would only have a single point programme of eradication of population explosion by Family Planning, by social commitment, by providing education etc., I think it will be doing a great service to the nation.

Sir, the Family Planning Programme of the Health Ministry are most ill-financed. Everytime, when we go to the Health Ministry, they bring the bail in your court. I would suggest that this should be taken not as a programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare but it should be taken as a national programme and it should be brought

[Sh. Ajay Mushran]

directly under the Ministry of Planning.

Now, I would like to say a few words about agriculture. We are giving subsidies to factories producing pesticides, insecticides, manures and all other germ-killing pesticide manufactures, etc. to the tune of Rs. 7000 crores in a year. This amount of subsidy is given to the factory people. They fix their price. They have the monopolistic propriety rights to produce the insecticides etc. They create artificial scarcity. My suggestion is that this subsidy should be given directly to the farmers. If it is given directly to the farmers, then because of competition, two or three factories will come up in the private sector and the farmer will buy the best products from the market. Today, there are some insecticides which do not kill the germs. They do not kill the caterpillars. The other factor is that the farmer has to buy these items from a particular shop. Otherwise, he will not get the loan amount; he will not get the insecticides at the subsidised rate. Why can't the Government give these items to the farmers direct and when they go to purchase, instead of paying Rs. 100/- they pay Rs. 50/-. It is also not done through the cooperatives. The worst type of insecticides are supplied by the corporate sector. I would suggest that the farmers should be free to buy these items from wherever they like.

There is another problem. If we want to utilise the Government aided price, we have to buy these items from a particular dealer only and that dealer is in league with the Corporate barons. As I said earlier, the farmers should be free to buy items like pumps or engines or manure or anything connected with agriculture, from any authorised firms or dealers.

Off and on, the pin-prick is released by the Finance Ministry and some of the opposition friends that the Government is thinking of levying income tax on agricultural produce. This has been most categorically denied by the Agriculture Minister, by the hon. Prime Minister and by everybody. What

is happening today is that there are some pseudo agriculturists. In the name of having a firm, the black-marketeers and industrialists have bought chunks of 20 to 50 acres of land. They are converting their black money into white. This is where the Finance Minister should score a point and catch hold of these big industrialists and black-marketeers to ensure that they do not join the august company of a genuine farmer. A genuine farmer does not have a farm. He has a *khet*. These big farms which you find in the periphery of Delhi, Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and everywhere belong to such people who must be identified and crushed. They are the people who should be the target of your income-tax raids and other methods by which you can control this black money.

In the end, I would say that it is very difficult for a genuine income-tax payee to fill up his return. I challenge any Minister—present, past or future—if he can fill up his own income-tax return. Am I right? Nobody can fill it up unless one goes to the income-tax advocate. My submission is, you please make the form so easy that a middle class person is able to fill up the form and is not harassed because it is the harassment which makes these people go to the income-tax advocate. The income-tax advocates—not all, a few of them—do really harass. I would suggest that this form must be simplified.

In the end, I say something about the exemption limit. Today even the class-III employees are getting an income—combining their over-time, city compensatory, house rent and other allowances—which is taxable. You must raise it. You have made it Rs. 18,000. It must be made at least Rs. 36,000. If you cannot make it Rs. 36,000, at least make it to a slab where class-III employees can be exempted.

With these words, I again support the Finance Bill. I hope, some of my suggestions will find favour with the hon. Minister.

SHRISHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support the Finance Bill 1989. From the point of view of

tourism and also in the general interest of my State, I would like to earnestly urge upon the Finance Minister to have a second look at Chapter-V which relates to Inland Air Travel Tax. Even in the speech of the Finance Minister, the logic behind this Inland Air Travel Tax which is sought to be levied at ten per cent, has not been specified or clarified. In case we are going to invoke such rare items for the purpose of taxation, there will be no limit. There will be double, treble or four times taxation in any one given field which is not desirable or which is an ideal form of taxation. If you say that you want to tax for travelling by air, you can also tomorrow say that you want to tax travelling by road, by water, etc. Tax is tax everywhere. This sort of an approach should not be there. We understand taxation and its mechanism—why they are imposed etc. But there must be a rationale behind every tax and there must be a logic behind the imposition of every tax. Therefore, the inland air travel tax, according to me, is highly not desirable.

The movement of citizen is basically a fundamental right. In fact, we have to provide services to the citizens for the movement by road or water or otherwise through state public transport services at reasonable rates. In fact, as far as rate is concerned, many transport services run at a loss. Still we say that the rate should not be increased because the movement by transport is a service and it is not a profit industry. Therefore imposing of air travel tax over and above the fare plus some other charges which are there in the air ticket is not highly desirable. Besides Clause 47 of the same Chapter says:

“No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Central Government and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer of the Central Government or the State Government or the International Airports Authority of India or the National Airports Authority referred to in subsection (2) of section 42 for anything in good faith done or intended to be done

in pursuance of this chapter or the rules made thereunder.”

That means, even if the tax is recovered illegally, which is not due to be paid, yet no suit shall lie. No suit shall lie means you cannot even go to the court because the officer can say that he has taken action in good faith. Whatever he has collected is forfeited to the Government. Otherwise what is the sense of this clause? The clause could have said, if some tax is recovered illegally, then it should be refunded. But no suit shall lie. That means the Government supposing after recovering the tax so demands, no suit shall lie. So it has gone. If such are the clauses provided in this chapter, the Government better should have a second look at it.

There is Clause 44 with respect to exemption. Now, certain categories of persons are sought to be exempted from the purview of this inland air travel tax. Who are these persons? The indication here is about having regard to the place of destination, purposes of the journey and any other special circumstances. Under this ground some exemption can be granted. Here we still do not know what is the intention of the Government behind this. Who are the types of category of travellers who are sought to be exempted? Is the Government going to exempt tourists going to places like Goa or Kashmir or other tourist places so that from the tourist point of view they are encouraged. Or is the Government going to exempt our scientists or research officers who are going to travel? Or are students going to be included in this? Students would like to see places because our new education policy lays emphasis on open field education and they should see the country. If it is so,—otherwise they have got concessions also—are these categories to be exempted from this purview? Although I have said that such tax is not rational if it is imposed, which are the categories which are sought to be contemplated under Clause 44? I would like the Minister to see whether an assessment has been made as far as tourist trade is concerned, under this Clause.

[Sh. Shanta Ram Naik]

17.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Before imposition of any tax you just don't count the revenue, you consider the expenditure which may be incurred in collecting revenue and the other consequences. I would like to know—one may or may not agree with the Government—whether an assessment was made before inclusion of this Chapter in the Finance Bill.

Since we are dealing with Customs Act, I request the Minister to have a look at the Baggage Allowances for our people who reside abroad. An allowance of a few thousand rupees is being given for those who come here. This amount is nothing because any small item costs three to four thousand rupees. Under these circumstances I would honestly request you to have a review of the baggage allowance and see to it that this amount of allowance is sufficiently increased so that the people who reside abroad to earn their livelihood to support their families with the sweat of the brow are benefitted because they work hard, day and night. They are bringing certain items for their families. As you know, in our family-system, the husbands do not bring items only for their wives. They bring for others also like cousin brothers and remote relations. Under these circumstances, the baggage allowance should be considered.

Another aspect I would like to refer is to Section 32 of the Income Tax Act, which of course is not a subject matter of this Finance Bill. But Section 32 of the Income Tax Act provides for depreciation. It says:

"In respect of depreciation of buildings, machinery, plant or furniture owned by the assessee, etc".

So this Section 32 speaks about depreciation allowances. That is every assessee gets depreciation allowance. As far as Goa is concerned, our properties are governed

by the Portuguese Law. It is an ideal law. Every country would like to enact such a law because Goa has a Uniform Civil Code, which we have not been able to have. By that law, husband is treated separately and wife is treated separately for income tax purposes. The moment a girl marries a boy, automatically, the girl gets half the share in the property of the husband and thereafter the husband cannot do anything with respect to her property without the written consent of his wife. Such is the system. Automatically she becomes the owner of the entire half. Now they are also assessed separately. As far as income is concerned, one half belongs to wife and the other half belongs to the husband. As far as the depreciation is concerned, this Clause says:

"In respect of the depreciation of buildings, machinery, plant or furniture, owned by the assessee".

That means, supposing there is machinery, as per that law which is prevailing, half of the machinery belongs automatically to the husband and half of the machinery belongs to the wife. But depreciation allowance is not given by the Income Tax authorities in half-half proportion, because they say neither husband is the owner of the machinery nor the wife. Husband is the owner of one half and wife is the owner of the other half. So, nobody is the full owner. So this problem should be solved by giving proper direction under the Income Tax Act. There is no need for any amendment. But directions can be given for the purpose of depreciation.

As far as the simplification is concerned, I very much agree with Shri Ajay Mushramji because it is the 20th Point in the Twenty Point Programme, which speaks of simplification. We have to look into this aspect.

Now I am coming to irrigation aspect, which affects all the States. From time to time, the Ministry of Environment has been making statement that they are clearing the irrigation projects as far as possible. Perhaps, it means, they are going to reject most of them. That means they are going to reject

and the rejections they are going to do fast. The rejection will be done and the file gets cleared. As the Finance Minister is head of all the Ministries, I would urge upon him to prevail upon the Ministry of Environment to clear the irrigation projects.

Constitution provides that every State should have a High Court. Many a time we have clubbed several States and provided one High Court. I have been urging for an independent High Court for Goa. As per the scheme of the Constitution, we should have an independent High Court.

Lastly, Sir, although Maruti is a good car yet it is not a small budget car. We have failed in providing a small budget car. I would earnestly urge upon you not to stress upon the private transport, namely, cars etc. but we should stress upon public transport. Instead of Maruti car we should have a bigger car. I would call it 'Ravana car' with the seating capacity of 20-25 people. Such cars should be manufactured by one unit and operated upon short routes for the benefit of the entire commuters community at cheap fares.

In conclusion, I would say our whole administrative set-up is based on recruitment done through UPSC and State Public Service Commissions. We have not discussed in this House for a long time the reports of the UPSC. Constitution provides that for all purposes we have to take the advice from UPSC and State Public Service Commissions. Now, there is a difference of opinion between one State Public Service Commission body and the other State Public Service Commission body as to what constitutes an advice and in what matters advice should be taken. In Goa we have a State Assembly and provided for State Public Service Commission. Now there is a conflict as to what is the scope of the Public Service Commission and in what matters it should give advice. Now, the State Government is not providing staff and finances for the setting up of this body. It directly affects the administration and administrative network. This aspect of UPSC, State Public Service

Commission and the administrative machinery should be examined in the interest of finances and administrative set-up.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this morning while speaking on the Bill the Finance Minister has announced concessions worth about Rs. 110 to Rs. 120 crores. All these concessions are in favour of the affluent section of our society. If you analyse these concessions you will find not a single rupee is being spent for poor people who are suffering in the villages and are not able to get even two square meals a day. This shows that the class character of this Government is capitalistic. It is highly oriented towards the rich people. Government only pays lip sympathy to the poor people. When it comes to the fact of giving amenities it gives preference to the rich people.

Sir, I have been listening to the speeches from both sides of the House very carefully. There is an intriguing factor. It is alright if the Opposition members criticise the Government but if we see the speeches of the Members from Treasury Benches it is astounding. Though every Member from the Treasury Benches prefaces his speech with the sentence 'I support the Finance Bill', yet the rest of his speech is very very critical of the actions of the Government. They have criticised the Government on some aspects or the other. Now consider unemployment. They say that educated unemployed are two to three crores in number. Government is not able to provide them employment. That is why, even the younger elements among the literate people are going away from the Congress. So, something has to be done. I do not know whether the Government will be doing something in this matter. One hon. Member said so. Another hon. Member went to the extent of saying that there are sick industries and a number of sick industries are allowed to become sick. The capitalists borrow in one State, siphon it to some other State, leave the State making the industries sick and go away. Thus thousands of workers are suffering. An hon. lady Member went to the extent of saying that if she will not be

[Sh. K. Ramachandra Reddy]

able to do anything in this matter, she will have to take recourse to agitation unless they are able to solve the problems. She gave a warning to the Finance Minister. Regarding agriculturists, one Member said that the banks are not giving money to the agriculturists on liberal terms; they are putting spokes there. Banks have been divided to cater to the needs of the villages. When a village is attached to a particular bank, the other banks are forbidden to lend money to that area but that bank which ought to lend money to that village, does not lend money to the agriculturists. That bank is more interested to lend money to the business people. The agriculturists suffer. They cannot go to some other bank. This rule of approaching a particular bank only should be eliminated. That bank does not cater to the need of the public, the farming community. The farming community should be given the liberty to go to whichever bank that gives them the money. Regarding interest, we have heard so many people saying that the interest for the agriculturist should be less as far as possible. In some cases, NABARD is standing in the way of State Governments giving some concessions to the agriculturists. When people like industrialists and capitalists have been given liberal credit facilities, why don't you actually give the same facilities to these people also? Why don't you remove this penal interest? Members have highlighted this. You may not care for our words. At least, take some care for the words of your own Member of Parliament who has criticised each and every aspect. Look at the plight of the agriculturists.

They have been suffering, working day in and day out. They work in scorching sun and biting cold. Still agriculture remains a gamble. They are unable to get remunerative prices for their articles. While articles of the agriculturist have to be sold at a cheaper rate, the consumer does not get it at a cheaper rate. Where does the money go? The Congress Members themselves have said this. When the agriculturist gets one rupee and the consumer has to pay two

rupees, where does that one rupee go? It is high time for the Government to go into this aspect. Something has to be done in this matter. Some Members have remarked that income tax limit should be raised. Well and good if you raise it. But not a single Congress Member spoke about those agricultural labourers who are not able to get even Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 after working for about 8 to 10 hours in the hot sun. The Minimum Wages Act had been passed in 1948. There the wage had been fixed as Rs. 11. Even after 40 years, it remains there only. No labour of agricultures was given that wage. No wage revision has been done. Not a single Congress Member remembers this. This shows the very class character of the Government. We have been increasing our salary, the dearness allowance, the travelling allowance manifold times. But we do not think of the agriculturists. You can see the Budget where Rs. 240,000 crores have been sanctioned to extend the Government's activities. But as far as the rural development is concerned, not even half a percent is being spent or utilised for the development of the villages. If you analyse the amount spent on the rural development in the whole of the country and the amount of money spent on the development of Delhi, they almost are equal to each other. Sixty lakhs of poor people of Delhi have been equated to sixty crores of people in the whole of the country. We are spending a very little amount on the rural development and thus how can you eradicate poverty?

There has been a lot of criticism about the functioning of the NREP and IRDP programmes. A number of Congress Members have also expressed the feeling that this money does not reach the people for whom it is intended. Only ten to twenty percent of the money earmarked under this programme reaches the people, eighty per cent or seventy per cent is eaten away by the middlemen. Why don't you do something? If the Government is not in a position to ensure that the money reaches the poor people for whom it is intended and seventy to eighty per cent is eaten away by the middlemen, what sort of this Government is. How can you

eradicate poverty?

As you know, the position of electricity is very bad, particularly in most of the Southern States, there is acute shortage of electricity. This Government does not seem to be making any effort to do something in that respect. It is high time that the Government thinks seriously about this.

Sir, in this Bill there are two clauses which I am not able to understand. In one clause, you say that the agricultural income will be computed along with other income for purposes of income-tax and in another clause, you say that the agricultural income is not to be taxed. I would like to know whether the agricultural income is being taxed or not.

Then, a word about the crop insurance scheme. Under this scheme, whenever a farmer goes to the bank, some two or three per cent interest is collected from him for this. Only if the whole crop with Block or Samiti gets damaged because of famine etc., he gets some benefit not otherwise. If one bigha or two bighas of crops is destroyed from some natural calamity, he is not entitled to get the benefit of crop insurance. But all the same, he is required to pay two or three per cent of his borrowings. Why don't you do something so that the bank does not collect this much amount.

Sir, this Bill is highly loaded in favour of the rich people. It does not take the poor man's plight into consideration. I expected that at least in the election year you would do that, but I am sorry, you have not done that and I am not, therefore, in a position to support this Bill.

SHRIRAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. In the Budget Estimates for 1989-90, the deficit has been shown to the extent of Rs. 8240 crores, and the main problem before the hon. Minister is how to come over this deficit.

Now, there are three courses open to

him; one, to augment the industrial and agricultural production; second, to impose taxes and the third is reduction in the administrative and non-Plan expenditure.

As regards the imposition of taxes, there is certain limit that any economy can bear in the developing countries, and the imposition of taxes cannot go beyond a certain limit. Therefore, today in the country the consumer cannot tolerate more imposition of taxes in the present circumstances. The second course open to the hon. Minister is how to reduce the non-Plan expenditure of the administrative expenditure. That much he has also tried and to some extent, the Government has been successful in this respect, but because of the other factors, which are not within the control of the Government, like the payment of enhanced wages because of the recommendations of Pay Commission, the rising prices and the general price rise or spurt in price index, Government is compelled not to resort to this alternative also. Now, the only question open to the Finance Minister of the country is, how to augment the industrial as well as agricultural production. Here, it requires a streamlined, a constant, continuous policy and a policy which is in the interest of the entrepreneurs in the industrial sector, labour and the management and with regard to agricultural sector, it should be in the interest of the agricultural labourers as well as the farmers and the consumers. So, a broad-based policy has to be chalked out.

I will first take up the agricultural sector. In the agricultural sector, there is a Price policy of the Government. I would say that this should be a continuous policy because there can be monsoon in the month of May, i.e. it may be in the second week of May or the last week of May in different States. The Agricultural Costs and Price Commission decides as to what would be the price of the crops. It means that the farmer cannot plan its agricultural operation as to which crop he should cultivate in larger area which will earn him good money. I would say that he should at least have some idea in his mind that if he produces this crop he will get profit by selling

[Sh. Ram Singh Yadav]

his produce in the market. Therefore, this Commission should be a constant Price Commission and there should be some constant price for the crop. Of course, in a particular year some bonus may be given but the price line or the price level should be fixed at least for 5 years. When we have Five Year Plans, why can't we formulate the agricultural price policy for that period? The time factor for the formulation of the plan and formulation of the agricultural price policy should synchronize.

In this way, the farmers or the producers are not getting the remunerative prices. You may please look at the Annual Report of the Department of Commerce. You will see that the production and export of the agricultural commodities have gone down. What are the reasons for it? Production in fresh vegetables and fruits has gone down. Similarly, the production of onions has gone down; wheat production has gone down. The export of basmati rice has gone down. As a matter of fact, the basmati rice should be reserved for export. Our basmati rice is very much wanted in the foreign markets, like U.K. and other Gulf countries and even in USSR they are very much welcomed. So, why don't you earn foreign exchange by exporting it to these foreign countries? Similarly, vegetables and other fruits are very much wanted in other gulf countries. There is a demand for sugar also from our neighbouring countries but we are not exporting these items. So far as agricultural produce is concerned, our export system is very much defective. The industrial products have been given to the STC and it is exporting these commodities. But the agricultural commodities are being channelised or cannalised through NAFED which itself is a very inefficient institution. There are so many bungs and embezzlements. Whenever NAFED has entered in the market, it has failed in respect of agricultural commodity. This year, onion growers in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and at many other places have suffered heavy loss because of the mismanagement in the NAFED. NAFED as a

matter of fact is earning a great profit by becoming middleman.

Sir, I am surprised to see the Agricultural Report in which the commodities given to NAFED for export have been listed. This is the Annual Report for the year 1988-89 in which on page 140, it has been stated:

"While generally the export of most of the agricultural items are thrown open to all persons, export of certain commodities like onions continues to be cannalised through the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, keeping in view the important socio-economic objective of the Government."

What is the socio-economic objective of the Government? It is the socio-economic objective of the farmers and not of the Government. It is because the farmers cannot get the remunerative price, if it is not given to the STC or to some other permanent agency which is exporting the commodities. You are giving this commodity of agriculture under NAFED which itself is not well-managed. The export system of agricultural commodities is not being properly handled by the Government of India. It should be taken care of. Because, it is giving the highest foreign exchange to the Government.

In the Annual Report of the Ministry of Commerce, it has been said that the import of cereals has increased this year. The cereals are paddy, rice and wheat. And for what purpose, you are exporting them? We are exporting them because we are under the fear that the prices of these commodities may go up. Therefore, if the prices go up, then these things should be imported. So, I say that the import of unnecessary items should also be restricted. Our income cannot be increased and our economy cannot be sound, unless there is a proper balance in import and export. Today, our imports are going up and our exports are going down. It is because of the competition from so many countries. It is because we are not picking up with those countries properly; we are not

fetching the market; we are not identifying the market properly; and we are not deciding as to which commodity is getting the foreign exchange and which commodity should be exported. This idea is not working in any Ministry whether it is the Commerce Ministry or the Agriculture Ministry or for that matter any other Ministry. Therefore, we cannot earn foreign exchange to the extent to which we require for our business or for our necessary items.

I may also say here that so far as agriculture is concerned, you are not giving proper attention to the demands of the agriculturists. It was said that the subsidy of more than Rs. 3000 crores is given to the mill-owners or the factory owners. So, the farmer is not properly benefited by it. Some other method should be found out and it should be studied so that the farmers can get direct benefit of the subsidies. The food and fertilizer subsidies are being misused by the middlemen—the intermediaries. The FCI is incurring too much expense. So, neither the consumer is benefited nor the farmers as far as food subsidy is concerned. Similarly, in case of fertilizer subsidy also, neither the farmer is benefited nor the Government is benefited. This should be looked into.

Lastly, I would say that today, there are not only three necessities such as *roti*, *kapada* and *makaan* but there is also one very important necessity and that is water. Drinking water is very necessary. The shortage of drinking water is there everywhere. The Government should have some national plan. There is a Minimum Needs Programme. There is an Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. There is also a National Technology Mission. These programmes are meant for improving the water problem. So, we have got many other programmes. But there is no coordination among these three programmes. There should be some coordination and priority should be given to those areas where there is scarcity of drinking water.

Today, in Rajasthan, there are 5,000 villages and there are 201 towns. In 201

towns the Government had submitted the contingency plan in the month of January. We have demanded that for the months of March to July, the Government of India may provide Rs. 55 crores to meet the contingencies during the summer period, but nothing had been done.

Similarly, Rs. 200 crores was demanded for the rural drinking water supply in the villages.

So, I submit and suggest that rural drinking water supply should be given the priority and the Government should take it very seriously. In every State, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme should be implemented vigorously so that the people can have potable drinking water.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): The textile policy was announced by the Government in 1985. It is a mere failure. The result of the textile policy is that only 10-15 industrial houses like Reliance, Mafatlal, Century and Morarji will prosper at the cost of national income; and all other mills, powerlooms, handlooms and their workers are going to suffer. This is not my view. Even the Government has appointed a committee to study it, but nothing is coming forward. Even members from the other side are also making the same demand that this policy must be totally changed. As per this policy, you have given Rs. 750 crores to the mills which are doing well. So far, the names which you have mentioned, they have collected about Rs. 300 crores and modernised their mills and retrenched about more than 1.15 lakh workers all over Bombay, Kanpur and Ahmedabad. Usually they are the major sufferers, while others are prospering.

There are 125 NTC mills. After the textile policy, these 125 textile mills were not given Rs. 10-15 crores for modernisation. These NTC mills and looms are 40 years old. The outstanding loan with interest is pending and the working-class is suffering. It is the desire of the Government to close down these NTC mills. This shows how you are going in for privatisation. You are not mod-

[Dr. Datta Samant]

ernising NTC mills and their workers are becoming scape-goat. In Bombay, in these 125 textile mills, a few thousand workers were removed and the remaining workers are working there. The brilliant idea of this Government is to sell land in the Central Bombay and throw away all the labour force and give it to multinationals and big black-marketeers and make this city for rich people. This is a sin which this Government is committing. We totally object to this. If you sell land, then the mills will never be able to run. Goenka Mill is one such mill and their liability is Rs. 46 crores in Bangalore. By selling land, you will get only Rs. 5 crores. Are you going to pay for that liability? Are you going to modernise these mills? Are you going to make accounts for that? When I asked this Government about this in this House, there was no reply. The hon. Minister is always talking that the cotton price has gone down; he is also talking about the consumer price index year to year, last year and this year. Even the cotton prices went up by 20 per cent. When the hon. Minister of Textile went to Bombay, he had no time to see the textile workers; he went to the Chamber of Commerce and saw the people over there and made big statements by saying that as a result of the successful textile policy the price of the cloth had gone down. Don't make such statements. Two lakh textile workers were removed and they are now dying. You know what happened in Kanpur. They had blocked the road and trains for eight days. There is no union. I don't think this government will change this economic policy because it is suiting their privatisation. So, a time has come for the working-class to change the Government; that is my observation after talking for four years.

1.16 lakh sick industries in the country have been closed. Rs. 6000 crores of bank money has been blocked. About one crore workers are unemployed. You are talking of removing unemployment and poverty. Eleven per cent of the total industries are closed and about 25 per cent industries are on the verge of closure. Only two per cent responsibility

lies on the workers. This is the fault of the management; this is due to diversification of the fund; this is also due to quarrels in the families and taking of subsidy for starting industries in the backward areas and then closing them down in Calcutta or Maharashtra which are old. It is their selection for going for modernisation, for new industries. While making this offer of help to them, this Government is sitting totally idle over these things; and this is going to create problems. The process is very simple. They take money from the government, start an industry in the backward area and after some time close it down. In this process, they are collecting blackmoney. If you give me some time, I can give you the names of various houses which are making this money and how they are making this money. And that is why the whole country's economy is being ruined. Why do you not make stricter laws and also conduct inquiries into the affairs of all these houses which are making the industries sick? For example Empress Mills of Tata Mills are sick. That is the first industry to fall sick. But the assets of Mr. Tata went up by Rs. 200 crores. Similarly take the case of Birla Jute Mills which are sick. But his assets and properties are going up. Is this the policy of the Government?

This BIFR Board has been appointed. But this Board never implemented the rules that if some employers do not get over the losses no further loans should be given to them. But you are going on giving them loans. You are not going to blacklist them and stop giving of further loans. That provision which is there in law is never implemented. All these are the major causes for the increasing sickness in industry and as far as the sick industries are concerned I think it is high time that the Government changes its policy. But I do not think that the Government will change and the time has come when the worker has to change the Government. This problem is being discussed every day in this House.

All outdated labour laws are being implemented now, with the result seven lakh cases are pending all over the country. The

laws are so outdated that one cannot go to the Industrial Tribunals or courts.

Hindustan Lever is paying only 3.5 paise for a soap costing Rs. 4 in the market whether it is Hamam or Lifebuoy. How are they paying the costs? If they are able to have a turnover of one crore of rupees what should be the salary of the workers? Even now 40 years after independence there is no law giving a broad outline as to what should be the share of the workmen in the profits. In Bombay a man is paid Rs. 3,000, but in Srinagar only Rs. 600 is paid and it is even Rs. 200 in Himachal or somewhere. That is the fate of the workers of the country.

Let us take the Contract Labour Regulation Act. Is there any provision for regularising them? At present in the country 25 per cent of the labour force is unemployed. Under the law there is no provision to make the contract labour permanent. The employer can keep all the labourers, hundred per cent, temporary. There is no provision for any percentage of the contract labour. As I said there is no law to make them permanent. Where are we? The working classes number six crores, who are organised. Forget about the 15 crores unorganised people. Minimum wage for the agricultural worker and minimum wage for the workers in industries like tea, coffee plantation, sugarcane, etc., should be enforced. Is there a will to ensure it on the part of the Government? Not only this Government, but the other State Governments are there who are responsible for this.

The unemployment figure is 7 crores now. In the last four years of the Seventh Plan it has gone down by 2 per cent. Now, the big industries and the multi-nationals instead of going in for modernisation they are coming up with closures. Tatas take a big share in this. The big industries or the top 31 industries are exporting only goods worth Rs. 900 crores whereas they have taken all the import concessions. They are also coming in the way of the workers. They are coming in the way of the national economy also. While we are interested in the exports of commodities they are ruining the economy.

In Gujarat a petro-chemical unit of Dharubhai Ambani is coming up costing about Rs. 1200 crores. But the employment potential is only 500! So also in Gujarat Dhupas is coming up but the employment potential is only 300. Therefore, this is creating all types of chaos in the whole economy of this country.

The anti-labour policies of the Government are also responsible for this. The income-tax limit is kept for the last four years at 18,000 though the inflation rate has increased by 56 per cent. If a man is drawing Rs. 1500 how do you expect him to save Rs. one lakh to avail of your various savings schemes? About 80 per cent of the income-tax payers are salaried people.

It is high time we revise the calculation of the consumer price index. The arbitrary method of 1982 calculation is no longer valid. Several items are added in calculating the consumer price index. Cashew nuts, dry fruits, whisky, and fine liquor are added. Are these to be added while computing the consumer price index? The weightage of various items has been changed.

In Bombay in November only 1511 houses have been checked out of the 30 lakh units that are there. It is shown that the prices of wheat, rice, dal, groundnut oil, tomatoes, flour, cinema tickets—all these are 25 items—were included with the result the D.A. has been reduced by Rs. 40 to 150. The total method of computing the figure has changed. The big houses are producing enough but they are not interested in the workers. By reducing the DA lakhs and lakhs of workers in the country are deprived of it. You are depressing lakhs and lakhs of workers. Do not make this sin. The Government is not able to control the rise in prices.

18.00 hrs.

Lastly, I would like to point out that Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute—Belgaum-Karwar-Nipani—is pending for the past thirty two years. The merger of these Marati speaking people is the main issue.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Even the Maharashtra Government has passed a resolution unianimously in this regard. The Mahajan Report has not been accepted so far by the Government. For the past years, the Government is telling that both the Chief Ministers should sit and solve the dispute. But so far, not a single meeting has taken place. It is the duty of the Central Government to solve this dispute as per the Constitution.

Now that Karnataka has come under the President's Rule; I would like to make three suggestions to you for solving this dispute. Firstly, scrutinise the Mahajan Report with new guidelines and modifications. Secondly, appoint Inter-State Council. Thirdly, conduct the opinion poll in the disputed border. I hope the Government will take note of my suggestions and solve the dispute early.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO (Siddipet): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, every year this House is discussing the Budget estimates and the Financial estimates.

Today the total population in our country is 800 million. Out of the 800 million people, nearly 650 million are poor and half of them are living below the poverty line. The overall per capita consumption of a poor man in our country is only two rupees. It ranges in between two rupees and six rupees. What does it indicate? Every year we allocate crores of rupees for poverty alleviation programmes. In spite of our intensive concentration, in spite of our intensive activities, poverty is not alleviated. It is not coming down much. The poor people who are living below the poverty line are being exploited by the rich people. Only five million people are rich and near rich. They are making more money. They are exploiting the poor people. They are exploiting the agricultural labourers; industrial labourers and the rural people.

As my friend has just now said, the rural agricultural labourers are not being looked

after since the beginning. These people do not come under the organised sector. Agricultural labourers and people who are employed various building constructions have been expanding every day and in spite of your various poverty alleviation programmes, they are still below the poverty line.

Sir, the money spent under poverty alleviation programmes is not reaching the poor people. Ninety per cent of the amount of going to the middlemen and the agents because of maladministration and mal-political intention.

By looking at the standard of living of the poor people over the past forty or fortune years, you can assess the economic progress and social progress in our country. What I feel is that unless a proper programme is prepared and it is effectively implemented, poverty will not be routed out of this country.

Coming to the recent concession to the gold ornament industry, there are 30 lakh people engaged in the making of gold ornaments in our country. Recently it has been proposed to mechanise the ornament making industry and to hand it over to a few rich people. If that is the case, then these 30 lakh people will go out of employment. What I request the Government is that instead of handing it over to a few rich people, the actual workers in the ornament making industry may be asked to form cooperative societies and this ornament making work can be given to the cooperative sector so that these poor goldsmiths can continue earning their livelihood.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 28, 1989/
Vaisakha 8, 1911 (Saka)*

